

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 17, 1892.

NO. 20

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Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-lf.

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—BETWEEN—
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A Supreme Moment.

BY JEAN KATE LUDLUM.

"Him? Oh, he's just the camp's leetle chap! He come hyar wuth hes feyther some'at over two year' ago, an' when they'd been hyar a few month's ther man he died o' ther fever, leavin' ther leetle chap sort o' lonesome in ther world, so we fellers says't he warn't more'n a mite anyhow an' wouldn't be no bother, so we'd locate him."

The miner was standing on the edge of the shallow stream that washed their "diggings." He had been panning and held the pan as he talked.

The sunlight was full in his face, the slouched hat pushed back, no skulking on the rough, bearded face, the eyes meeting steadily the eyes of the questioner.

The new miner had come up with his pick and was leaning upon it as they talked. He was attracted by Dick. He himself was young and sympathetic. That sadness had touched the lad he was certain. There was a look upon his face, tanned and freckled as it was, that only sorrow could have laid there.

"His marm?" the elder man said, in reply to a query. "He hain't got none, pardner. She's dead along of ther old man. Not hyar—no. She died afore they come. Hain't got no folks far ez we know! I reckon we ken be ez good to him ez a hull lot o' relations." A shadow of a heavy frown fell upon the rough face. "Relations ain't everything ter be thankful fer. I've had my experience!"

"No," the frown disappeared among the heavy furrows, and laughter stirred the bearded lips. "Ther leetle chap hain't got no folks, 'ceptin' us, an' we'll take purty good care o' him."

"Yes," the new miner said, as he turned back to his 'claim,' swinging the pick as though it were nothing of weight in his muscular young arms. "You'll never be ashamed of him. I was only thinking it must be a sad history that set a lad in a rough camp. Not that he'll get any harm here," hastening to dispel the angry flush on the other's face. "Only it isn't just the place one would expect to see a little chap like him."

"They're worse places 'n a camp!" the other retorted wrathfully. "He ain't goin' to get no hyarm from us, Mister Newcomb!"

The young man laid one hand on the other's shoulder as he was stooping with the pan of sparkling water.

"See here, friend," he said quietly, "if I said anything to make you speak like that to me, I'm sorry!"

The other relented somewhat.

"Oh, ef ye meant no hyarm, o' course!" he said gruffly. "I ain't ther feller ter hold onto a grudge when't' other feller's owned up! Only—someway 't' other feller' had his hard hand in a close clasp—'tain't safe ter run ther leetle chap to none o' us!"

Dick himself knew nothing of these skirmishes in his behalf. The men were good to him, and there was a certain charm about the wild life that attracted the boy.

Still—he always valiantly smothered the sigh following the thought—it was not in any way like his own home.

He was fond of the men; they had no tender words of a mother or father for him, but in their fashion they gave him affection.

It wasn't home but it was a kind-

ly camp, and—Dick caught his breath at the thought, it was so marvelous and encouraging—wasn't God there as well as in the big house he and his father had been forced to leave when mother died and father lost his money and had to come here to try to rebuild his fortunes? Hadn't his mother taught him God was everywhere? And if God were there—

The camp was not far from one of the cross-continent railway lines, and the shrieking of the engines and distant rumble of trains were the breaks of the camp's monotony. Dick was fond of these trains. They ran between him and the old home toward the sunrise! He and his father had taken their last journey together on that very line. Other as strange lives traveled to and fro upon them.

There was no station within miles of the camp; but Dick liked to go, when he thought no one knew, to sit on the high bank, watching 'his trains.' He called them his. He and they held something in common. They didn't know he was watching them—just a chap like him—or that he cared about them, but he knew.

At first the men wondered at these absences of the boy; after a while they discovered his errand, and ceased their joking.

"It's ther lonesomeness," they whispered together. "He's sech a leetle chap ter hev no home folks. Thar ain't nothin' we wouldn't do fer him, but 'tain't jest ther same."

The place Dick specially chose as a post of vantage to watch the trains was on a rocky embankment below which ran the glittering lines of rails curving round from sight in the wild mountains. To the right in full view from his post was a mad mountain river, over which stretched the shining rails.

Many a time Dick watched the train dash and thunder around the curve and speed along like a living thing over the roaring river and out of sight, an exultant throb at his heart, at the power that could so easily place time and distance under its feet.

This river was deep and black and violent; always touching the boy with a sense of dread. There was something so mad about it, so daring and free. More than once, after a heavy storm, he had seen great trees whirl down the black torrent, and the flaring lightning seemed to rend the heavens and touch the mountains with fire. Even the rough miners were silenced.

When the storm ceased, dying away in long rumblings along the hills, and the sunlight conquered the clouds, the world around them was stricken with desolation.

Trees were hurled from their hold; rocks were rent; wild streams, new-born, hurled themselves bodily from rock to rock; earth was washed in deep gullies from the claims.

One by one the men sauntered out to reckon up the damage done them, talking with less recklessness as though the mighty power hurling this storm upon the world had touched even their reckless hearts.

Then Dick thought of the river over which his trains must run, and, as usual, saying nothing of his errand, picked his way among the hurtled stones and gullies and new streams to the frown-

ing embankment behind the huge uplift of earth that hid the place from the camp.

It must be a furious river, indeed, he thought, as he stepped carefully over the treacherous stones. If these new rivers had come with the storm, what must that old river be? He did not think of any special danger, but was only moved to curiosity to see what the storm could do against those powerful steam monsters that traveled miles in minutes.

When he reached the embankment, the westward-bound express was nearly due. He stepped out on the edge of the embankment and peered down to the left and right. Then—

He drew in his breath with a gasp, his ruddy face whitening, reaching out his hands as though he had been struck.

To the left the rails gleamed, glittering like silver along the sodden ground; to the right they curved, shimmering like serpents, to the edge of the river. Only to the edge. In its new strength and might, with the heat of the lightning and the roaring of thunder, it had lifted up its mighty powers of waters and hurled the spanning rails and sleepers into ruin; had hurled and hurtled on—on—out of sight, leaving only the black gaps of maddened waters between the banks.

Dick was trembling and pale. It came to him so clearly what must follow if the train were allowed to come on in its mad rush along the down-grade! What could he do? What *could* he do?

In spite of his dread of the river, he would have crossed upon that open bridge to save the train; but the bridge was gone, and therein lay the danger.

It was too late to go back to camp, running as fast as he might, for help. Whatever was done must be done at once, and *he* must do it.

He could never swim the river; the horrible, black torrent would hurl him down. A signal from there would be too late, even if seen. The down grade would make it impossible to stop the headway in time. There was only one thing he must cross the river somehow! The mere thought terrified him. The water was so black and so deep! Swift as a flash of light—swift as all thought was at this supreme moment—in through his innermost soul fell the words:

"Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place . . . The hand of the Lord is mighty."

Weren't those almost the last words his father uttered as he lay dying in the bare camp, with the boy on his knees beside him, his face buried in the bed-clothes, his father's faltering hand upon his head, the group of rough miners in the background with bowed heads? Hadn't it been his mother's teaching that God was always near? Dick did not falter now. With one long look back in the direction of the unseen camp and a swift sweeping of the line of sight, his keen ear set to hear the warning shriek of the locomotive, unless—

Down the steep embankment he scrambled, the treacherous gravel crumbling under his feet and a loose rock now swaying or falling with a deafening crash to the rails beneath. His eyes were keen, too. There must be found some way to cross the river. The strong, new feeling that God was near

him gave him confidence. He was still white and trembling, but his mind was not weakened of its purpose. It might mean death to him! Yes—but it must mean death to how many others should he falter?

Not far up the river, still keeping watch for a possible crossing, he presently saw a log, hurled down the river, had swayed from its course, whirled crossways and caught, the fierce rush of waters setting this narrow bridge firmly in place from bank to bank. It was treacherous; the green foam covered it; the black water lifted and dashed quite over it; but it was Dick's one chance, and his hurrying feet covered the intervening space almost as quickly as thought. On the edge of the water he paused for an instant. It was so terrible—so terrible! But those comforting words of strength in God's nearness and power came back, crowding out the coward thoughts; and, with the sweet old home-taught "Our Father" upon his lips, Dick got down and crawled upon the quivering log that bridged the black water.

He never quite knew how he got over. The memory even yet whitens his bronzed face. But his faith did not desert him.

He saved the train!

Out of the horrible water he dragged himself with scarcely strength to stand, and gathered himself up and scrambled over the rocks and gullies and on to the track again, running along over the sleepers as though his small feet were winged, to save the train.

He heard the whistle. It was lifted up like a shriek of horror to the mountain-tops and tossed to and fro, till it seemed to the excited boy to fill the world. Then came the flash of the sunlight on the rushing headlight and the rumble and roar of whirling wheels over the rails down the grade—down the grade!

Dick clambered up the bank and tore off his coat. It was ragged, and it ripped ruthlessly as he jerked his arms from the sleeves, and flaunted it madly above his head, shouting wildly, though the roar of the train drowned his voice as though it were a whisper.

Would the engineer never see him? He must save them. With one frantic hand he tore off one of the sleeves of his red shirt, the other hand still waving the unseen signal.

But the red flag caught like a flare of fire in the broad light; the engineer's eyes were sharp for danger; the whistles rang down the brakes; the hand on the lever was steady; the wheels grated and slid on and on over the dangerous grade; the huge throat of the monster panted in its effort to get away. Would it never stop?

Strong hands on the powers of machinery with souls behind them conquered. The wheels ceased revolving—faltered—grated and—stopped. The huge monster dragging its line of cars laden with lives was overpowered and halted on the brink of death!

Kindly hands lifted the unconscious lad from the bank where he had fallen when he saw that his work was accomplished. Tears from womanly eyes fell on the

Continued on eighth page.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

BRIDGET KELLY, aged twenty-one, of Shenandoah, Penn., committed suicide by saturating her clothes with kerosene oil and setting herself on fire.

THE New Jersey Prohibitionists held their convention at Trenton and nominated Thomas J. Kennedy, of Hudson County, for Governor.

EDWARD, aged seven, and William, aged ten, sons of Frederick Bennett, of Trenton, N. J., were drowned in the Delaware River a few afternoon ago. The boys, with their father, were fishing, but became separated from him. The younger fell into the water and the brother jumped in to save him.

ERNEST NYE, aged sixteen, shot and killed his sister Maud, aged fourteen, at their home in Brookline, N. H. He didn't know the rifle was loaded.

BELLE MCKENZIE, employed as a stenographer on the fifth floor of the new Exchange Building, Boston, Mass., fell five stories down an elevator shaft, head foremost, a distance of eighty feet, and was killed instantly.

MISS LIZZIE BORDEN was arrested at Fall River, Mass., charged with complicity in the murder of her father and his wife.

MRS. STEPHEN BERRY, of Delaware County, New York, while assisting her husband in caring for several hives of bees was stung on the right temple and in fifteen minutes was dead. It is the opinion of the physicians who examined the body that the poison struck a nerve and went directly to the heart.

DYSENTERY has prostrated many persons at Helmetta and Spotswood, in New Jersey. Over twenty deaths have occurred.

FRENCH thunderstorms prevailed in the eastern part of New York State. Orange and the adjoining counties were visited. Barns were burned and cattle killed in all directions near Ellenville. At Beaver Dam the house of John Edwards was struck by lightning, and his daughter and grandchild and Harvey Edwards, a relative, were killed. The other inmates received severe shocks. A dog crouched under a table was killed.

THE wall of a building being put at the Ogden mine, in Ogdensburg, N. J., fell and buried twenty men in the ruins. Two men were killed and several injured.

THE grain elevator at Eleventh avenue and Thirty-fourth street, New York City, of T. B. Case & Company was burned, with a loss of \$300,000.

A SEVERE thunderstorm prevailed at Buzzard's Bay, Mass. At Monument Beach the cottage occupied by George Alden was struck by lightning. Mrs. Alden was instantly killed. She was twenty-eight years old. A house a few feet away was also struck. The bolt entered the tower, went direct into the cellar, and instantly killed the cook, Ellen Eagen.

South and West.

THE Tennessee Democratic State Convention met in Nashville and nominated Judge Peter Turney, of Franklin County, for Governor.

GOVERNOR BUCHANAN, of Tennessee, commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of Colonel H. Clay King, who was to have been hanged at Memphis for the murder of David H. Posten on March 15 last on a public street in that city.

JUDGE JAMES C. NORMILE, of St. Louis, Mo., committed suicide by taking poison. He had brought a libel suit against the Post-Dispatch, and his mind is supposed to have become unbalanced on account of the questions put to him by the counsel for the defense.

EIGHT colored men were drowned by the swamping of a ferry sloop between Sullivan's Island and Charleston, S. C. They were hucksters on their way to the island with vegetables.

A STEAM thrasher, operating on Thomas Faulty's farm, near Elizabeth, W. Va., was blown to pieces and Samuel Booth and another man were fatally and three others seriously hurt. Dynamite had been placed in the machine, it is believed, to kill the operatives.

THE Democrats of Georgia met in State Convention at Atlanta and placed in the field a full State ticket, headed by W. J. Northern for Governor.

In Talladega, Ala., R. L. Rasberry, a bartender who had been discharged by N. Simmons, met his former employer in the street and shot him to death. Then he turned his revolver against himself and sent a bullet through his heart.

INTENSE excitement prevailed at Memphis, Tenn., over the commutation by the Governor of the sentence of Murderer H. Clay King to imprisonment for life. Threats to lynch King were made and he was taken out of town, but friends of the man he murdered said they would overtake and hang him. A huge crowd gathered at the corner of Main and Madison streets, where King assassinated Posten, and hanged Governor Buchanan in effigy.

A LANDSLIDE near Carrollton, Ga., resulted in the death of three workmen—Jerry Collier, Sam Wimbush and Sam Waens. Five others were badly hurt.

THE Michigan Prohibition State Convention assembled at Owosso and nominated the Rev. John Russell, of New Haven, for Governor.

HUGH McCURDY, of Michigan, was elected Grand Master of Knights Templar at Denver, Col. It was decided to hold the twenty-sixth triennial convocation at Boston.

COLONEL H. CLAY KING, the Tennessee murderer, has been safely delivered at the Penitentiary in Nashville.

L. B. SALE and his two sons were drowned in Fox River, at Grignon's Point, Wis. The two boys were bathing and got beyond their depth. Calling to their father, he pulled off his coat and hat and jumped in to rescue them, when all were drowned.

THE official count of the Choctaw vote in Indian Territory gives Jones, the Progressive candidate for principal chief, a large majority, and gives the Progressive fourteen out of twenty representatives in the National Council.

THE Georgia Republican State Convention met at Atlanta and refused to put out any State ticket. Debates showed a strong feeling in favor of the People's Party ticket. An electoral ticket, however, was agreed upon, after which the convention adjourned.

In a stampede at Bannock Butte, Idaho, which was caused by hungry prospectors attempting to capture a calf, two cowboys and 361 cattle were swept over a cliff and dashed to pieces.

W. H. FOREMAN, Albert Inman, Alexander Moore, Charles Sawyer and Jack Pummel were killed by a falling wall at Hartford City, Ind.

A. PRICE and Arthur Kurtz, each eight years old, were found dead at Lansing, Mich., in an ice-chest. They had evidently crawled into it in play and had been smothered.

Washington.

GENERAL JAMES W. DENVER, of Wilmington, Ohio, died in Washington of

traumatic poison. His illness was of brief duration. General Denver was born in Winchester, Va., in 1817.

SECRETARY NOBLE has appointed as a commission to negotiate with the Yankton Indians of South Dakota for a cession of their surplus lands, J. C. Adams, of Webster, South Dakota; W. L. Brown, of Chicago, and John J. Cole, of St. Louis. These surplus lands aggregate about 168,000 acres.

LETTERS have been sent by the Postoffice Department to about 2800 postmasters at county seats asking them to repeat this year, some time between August 1 and December 15, the visits of inspection made by them last year to the smaller postoffices in their respective counties.

ACTING SECRETARY NETTLETON has issued a circular to customs officers and all others concerned, calling for a rigid enforcement of the laws for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska.

DISPATCHES received by the State Department from Minister Egan said that Chile had agreed to the establishment of a Claims Commission, to meet in Washington for the settlement of claims against her.

THE July report of the Chief of Statistics, Treasury Department, shows that during the month the exports of breadstuffs aggregated \$14,267,430, as against \$10,374,291 during July, 1891.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY SOLEY has completed plans for the course of study to be pursued by officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who will be assigned to duty at the Naval War College.

Foreign.

HERR HERFURTH, Prussian Minister of the Interior, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Count von Eulenburg, President of the Prussian Council of Ministers.

HENRY B. RIDER, United States Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, has confessed to embezzlement, forgery and subornation of perjury.

VENEZUELA is in a state of anarchy. General Urdaneta has proclaimed himself Dictator of the Western States. The French Consul at Carupano was imprisoned by the Venezuelan authorities, and a man-of-war was sent to demand his release.

EIGHTEEN Indians of the Bella Coola and Wake Nob tribes were drowned while engaged in a salmon hunt near Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. In the dense mist their canoe struck a rock, and the Indians were precipitated into the water.

At Scharnitz, a village and pass in the Swiss Tyrol, a landslide caused the death of five persons, who were overwhelmed beneath the mass of rock and earth which came thundering down from a mountain.

CHOLERA is increasing in Teheran, Persia. The deaths now average sixty daily.

FRANCE has taken possession of St. Paul and New Amsterdam Islands, near Madagascar.

THE British House of Commons divided on the motion of Herbert Henry Asquith (Gladstonian), member for the East Division of Fifehire, of "no confidence" in the Government; and the motion was carried by a vote of 350 to 310, thus defeating Salisbury.

A FATAL accident occurred in a pit at Besseges, Department of Gard, France. While eight miners were ascending the shaft in a cage the cable attached to the cage broke and all were dashed to the bottom and killed.

THE Queen of England through her Private Secretary has commanded Gladstone to form a Ministry.

JOHANN SINGER, a clerk in Vienna, Austria, killed his sweetheart and his three children by charcoal fumes. He was driven to the act by poverty.

CROP REPORT.

The Month's Averages as Made by the Department of Agriculture.

The crop returns of the Department of Agriculture show a slight improvement in the condition of corn, raising the monthly average from 81.1 in July to 82.5 in August.

In only four years since the initiation of crop reporting has there been a lower August condition. In the year of worst failure, 1881, it was 79, declining to 66 in October. In 1890 it was 73.3, declining to 70.6 in October. In August, 1886, it was 80.7, and in 1887 it was 80.5, declining later only in the latter year. A slight improvement is indicated in the States north of the Ohio River, and a greater advance in the States west of the Mississippi River, except Kansas and Nebraska. Condition is high in nearly all the Southern States, nearly the same as in July in the breadth west of the Mississippi, higher in the lower States of Atlantic Coast, and slightly lower in Alabama and Mississippi. A small decline is seen in the Middle States, except New York, and also in the Eastern States, though in both of these divisions the average is higher than in the West. The following averages of principal States are given: New York, 90; Pennsylvania, 86; Virginia, 90; Georgia, 97; Texas, 94; Tennessee, 92; Ohio, 81; Indiana, 74; Illinois, 73; Iowa, 79; Missouri, 83; Kansas, 81; Nebraska, 89. Most correspondents indicate a present tendency to further improvement.

The returns relating to spring wheat are lower, declining during the month from a general average of 91.9 to 87.3.

Condition of other crops averages as follows: Spring rye, 89.8, instead of 92.7 in July; oats, 85.2 a fall of one point; barley, 91.1, instead of 92; buckwheat, acreage, 101.3, condition, 92.9; potatoes, 88.8, declining from 90; tobacco, 88.8, a fall from 92.7; hay, 93.2.

The report shows a reduction in the condition of cotton during July from 85.9 to 82.3. This is the lowest average since August, 1886, when the general condition was one point lower. The season has been almost everywhere too wet, though in South Carolina and Georgia alternations of excessive rainfall and blistering sunshine have been injurious.

The natural result of these conditions appears in grassy fields, rank plant growth and small fruitage, with considerable shedding. Grass worms and caterpillars have appeared in the more Southern and Western districts, but no material damage has yet resulted. The State averages of condition are: Virginia, 83; North Carolina, 82; South Carolina, 83; Georgia, 84; Florida, 81; Alabama, 83; Mississippi, 80; Louisiana, 83; Texas, 86; Arkansas, 75; Tennessee, 79.

OVER A PRECIPICE.

A Family of Six Killed by a Team Running Away.

A whole family, consisting of a man and wife and four children, names unknown, were killed at Guthrie, Oklahoma, a few days ago.

The family had been in that city buying provisions, and while returning to their claim on the Old Cheyenne reservation their team ran away and over a precipice. Every member of the family and both horses were killed.

UNCLE SAM'S GOLD TRAIN.

San Francisco Ships Twenty Millions to New York.

Guarded by Armed Men During the Transcontinental Trip.

The undertaking of the railway postal service to transport safely \$20,000,000 in gold from the United States Sub-Treasury in San Francisco to the Sub-Treasury in New York City has been successfully accomplished, the vast treasure now being locked up in the massive vaults in Wall street.

The shipment was the largest of the kind ever attempted for anything like the distance involved, and the precautions taken for its safe transport were of an extraordinary character, making robbery practically out of the question. The treasure cars themselves were of steel and supposed to be bomb proof. Half a hundred and more trusty guards were aboard the train, each armed to the teeth, and arrangements had been made whereby the authorities of the postal service were informed by telegraph of the location of the train every quarter or half hour of the total time consumed in the journey.

The train made the fastest run that has yet been made between San Francisco and New York, covering the distance in 107 hours. The train followed the schedule time, but everything else had to give way to it. From San Francisco to Ogden the trip was made over the Central Pacific track. Thence to Omaha the Union Pacific was used. It was on this route a delay of four hours was caused by a broken eccentric strap. The trip to Chicago was made over the Burlington route. Buffalo was reached with the train two hours behind time, but under Vice-President Webb's instruction was brought into New York City almost on time. From Buffalo the run was made at a speed of nearly a mile a minute. No accident occurred and if there was any plan to rob the train it did not come to fruition.

It devolved upon the Postoffice Department to furnish safe transport for the gold, and its custody was entrusted to some of the most faithful employees at Washington. The train was in charge of Captain James E. White of the railway service, with fifty-seven assistants.

The train consisted of five cars, one private car directly behind the engine, where, through the observation end a guard was kept day and night over the engineer and fireman; one mail and three express cars. In each car was an officer of the railway mail service and ten guards, each of whom carried a Colt revolver and a carbine.

The \$20,000,000 was packed in wooden boxes sealed and registered and equally divided among the four cars. The guards slept upon these boxes, and not for a single moment were they left unguarded.

At the Grand Central Depot, New York City, the train was met by Assistant Postmaster-General J. Lowrie Bell, and soon the boxes were being transferred to the sixteen express wagons in waiting. These wagons were loaded five at a time, and as each detachment was completed it started off toward Wall street. On each wagon were three of the armed guards, and each driver was a sworn member of the Postal service.

Down Broadway the procession started. The spectacle of procession of what appeared to be unloaded express wagons, each wagon guarded by three men with openly displayed weapons, naturally aroused much astonishment and inquiry.

As the first wagon drove up to the Pine street entrance to the Sub-Treasury a cordon of police was ready to help in its safe delivery, and back of them a small crowd had gathered. As the news spread, however, the crowd increased, until at times the police were bothered in keeping them back. Every one wanted to see what \$20,000,000 looked like, and, although the plain wooden boxes gave no indication of their precious contents, the mere fact that the gold was there was potent enough to hold the observers spell-bound.

The boxes were made of inch pine, strongly fastened, and in size were about twelve by eight inches. They bore four seals of the Railway Postal Service, and these will remain unbroken until there is a demand for the contents.

The money in each box amounted to \$40,000, and it took all the strength of one man to raise one box from the ground. In each express wagon was a million and a quarter of gold. It made no remarkable appearance in bulk, but its great weight caused the wagons, large as they were, to bend and sag.

Assistant United States Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts handed over receipts for the variously numbered boxes, and with these in their possession the work of the Postoffice officials was completed.

EIGHTY-SIX DROWNED.

They Went Down in a Collision Off Finland.

Later details of the collision, attended by a great loss of life, between steamers near the coast of Finland, show that two coasting steamers, the Ajax and the Runeberg, collided off the port of Helsingfors, capital of Finland. The Ajax was crowded with passengers from Helsingfors, who were out for a sail.

The Runeberg was in the coasting business. The Ajax had started out, and, having been delayed on the return by a heavy fog, was not at high speed when the collision occurred.

The Runeberg was going at ordinary speed, and struck the Ajax near the center, shattering that steamer so that the water poured in a torrent.

The passengers on the Ajax, nearly all Swedish Finns, behaved with notable courage. The men pushed the women and children to the life buoys, thrown out by the Runeberg, and took their own chances at struggling in the water.

There was no time to lower boats, as the Ajax sank almost instantly, carrying down nearly a hundred passengers. Eighty-six persons were drowned and thirty-nine bodies were recovered.

SOLDIERS DROWNED.

They Were Practising in the Military Swimming School.

Seven soldiers were drowned at Neisse, in Prussian Silesia, while practising in the military swimming school. The men were ordered to go into the water beyond their depth, the preceptor supposing them to be sufficiently practised to be able to swim.

This proved not to be the case, and they sank without making any sign that they were drowning.

The fact that they were drowned was not suspected for some moments, until they failed to come to the surface. It was then too late to save them.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

DWYER is Cincinnati's winning pitcher.

ENRET is Pittsburg's only winning pitcher. New York leads even Boston in base-running.

BOYLE, of New York, plays first base to perfection.

BECKLEY has superseded Miller as Pittsburg's Captain.

WARD, of Brooklyn, is sending visiting teams to the bat first.

HUTCHINSON, of Chicago, is the best hot weather pitcher extant.

RICHARDSON, of Washington, is the star second baseman this year.

RUSIE, of New York, is one of the best batting pitchers in the country.

New York never before had a team that could run bases like the present one.

THERE is not a pitcher living who can give Chamberlain, of Philadelphia, points.

New York is the only club making two pitchers—Rusie and Crane—do all the work.

The Cincinnati team as now constituted is made up entirely of ex-Association players.

RADFORD, of Boston, is playing the strongest right field game of any player in America.

PFEEFFER, of Louisville, can play anywhere on a team, except behind the bat. He is even a fair pitcher.

SACRIFICE hitting wins too many games to be dispensed with by sensible managers and captains.

STRICKER is playing a wonderful second base for Baltimore and handling the team in a masterly manner.

DALY, the catcher, seems to be Brooklyn's utility man. He plays every position well, even at first trial.

THE Boston team is batting better now than at any time during the first season when it was in the lead.

BOSTON has, for this year, lost the reputation of being the best ball city in the world. Brooklyn is at present justly entitled to that distinction.

PFEEFFER, of Louisville, says Clausen has as good a drop ball as Ramsey ever had, and is a far better fielder. He is quite an acquisition to the Louisville team.

CAPTAIN EWING, of New York, is now playing behind the bat with all his old grace and skill. With Ewing at one end of the battery stolen bases will be few and far between.

THE famous old Chicago team has furnished quite a few captives to the profession apart from Anson, viz.: Gore, Kelly, Burns, Pfeffer, Duffy and Van Halgren. All have come, and are still doing, credit to their alma mater.

THE New York team is now batting with good judgment, particularly when bunting and sacrificing is required, and is running bases as no New York team has ever before ran them. The result is a most entertaining game, even if heavy slugging be lacking.

MILLER, of Pittsburg, is the only catcher in the country who does not use a chest protector when playing behind the bat. He has a clavicle which has several shades the better of it when matched against the resisting powers of a rubber bag inflated with air.

A TWELVE-INNING ball game in Brooklyn resulted in a victory for the Boston club. Stivett really won it by making a home-run hit in the twelfth inning, while Tucker was on base, thus making the score 2 to 0 in favor of Boston. Kelly, Tucker and Nash made a triple play in the fourth inning. Haddock pitched for Brooklyn and Stivett for Boston.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cleveland	18	7	.729	Pittsburg	13	13	.500
Philad'lphia	16	9	.640	Cincinnati	11	14	.440
Boston	14	10	.583	Chicago	10	15	.400
New York	13	10	.563	Washington	10	15	.400
Brooklyn	14	11	.560	Louisville	10	15	.400
Baltimore	13	12	.520	St. Louis	7	18	.288

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CHOLERA is raging in Burmah.

THE drought in Texas is broken.

THE cholera is still moving westward.

THE oat crop is reported a fair average one.

TOURISTS are numerous in the White Mountains.

THE Agricultural Appropriation bill stops further foreign crop reports.

THE Queen's speech to the British Parliament is the shortest on record.

BRAZIL has doubled its purchases of American cotton within a year.

THE drouth in Australia has been effectual in destroying many thousands of rabbits.

GREAT damage has been done to Spanish vineyards through the ravages of phylloxera.

THE shipments of new crop India wheat to the English market are less than those of last year.

SEVEN widows of Revolutionary soldiers are on the rolls of the Knoxville (Tenn.) pension office.

AFTER gathering in their crops in Utah, 500 Mormon families will move to Mexico in the autumn.

THE Chilean Senate will try the late Ministers of Balmaceda on charges of treason and corruption.

THE salmon pack on Columbia River, in Oregon, for the season just closed amounts to 448,000 cases.

SOUTH DAKOTA is overrun with tramps. Farmers tried without success to hire them. They are now being driven out of the country.

DURING their concert tour through Germany the New York Arion Society sung to over 50,000 persons and added \$5000 to various poor funds.

COMPLAINTS are heard from Omaha that in many sections there are few or no grains of wheat in many heads which look plump and promising.

ASTRONOMERS throughout the United States expect great scientific results from the observation of the planet Mars, while in opposition to the earth.

UNITED STATES troops are driving "sooners" and cattlemen out of the Cherokee Strip. The latter are using all possible means to delay eviction.

PROFESSOR KOCH has gone to the cholera infected districts of Russia to renew his investigations into the cause of the disease, paying special attention to the comma bacillus.

THE New York Sun's estimate points to a wheat yield in Minnesota and the Dakotas of 100,000,000 to 120,000,000 bushels if the frosts hold off until the later sown crop matures.

It has been ten years since hogs were as high as they have been this summer. Values have been up to \$6.17 per 100. One of the highest sales that has been made at St. Louis was in 1882, when \$7.75 was paid per 100 pounds for selected butcher hogs.

The Biggest of Balloons.

James Glaisher states that the balloon constructed in 1864 by Eugene Godard was the largest ever made. Its capacity was nearly half a million cubic feet. The air in this fire balloon was heated by an eighteen foot stove, weighing with the chimney, 980 pounds. This furnace was fed with straw, and the "car" consisted of a gallery surrounding it. Two ascents of this balloon were made from Cremorne Gardens, London, on July 20th and July 28th, 1864. The "Geant," Nadar's colossal balloon, contained 215,363 cubic feet of gas, and raised thirty-five persons at one time. This balloon was also remarkable as having attached to it a regular two-story house for a car. Its ascent on Sunday, the 18th of October, 1863, was witnessed by nearly half a million of persons. After passing over the eastern part of France, Belgium and Holland, the "Geant" suffered a disastrous descent in Hanover on the day after it started on its perilous journey. In 1873, a balloon of 400,000 feet of cubic capacity was made to enable Mr. Wise to cross the Atlantic, but it unfortunately burst. The longest distance traveled in a balloon in the shortest time was 1150 in twenty hours, by Messrs. Wise and LaMountain, the route taken being from St. Louis in the direction of New York.—Yankee Blade.

Bullets of Precious Stones.

Bullets made of precious stones are rarities in warfare. But during the recent fighting on the Kashmir frontier, when the British troops defeated the rebellious Hunzas, the natives used bullets of garnets, encased in lead. The British preserved many as curiosities.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The new fourth class at West Point Military Academy will contain 206 members.

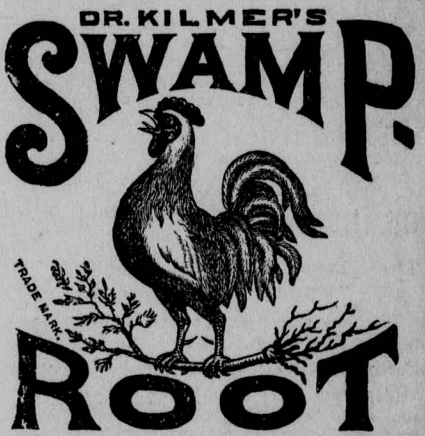
A Mother's Gratitude.



Olive Carl.

Too great for tongue to tell, is due Hood's Sarsaparilla. My daughter Olive 3 years ago had dreadful pains, beginning in one knee and extending to almost every joint in her body, caused by Constitutional Scrofula. The pains grew less and the swellings subsided after using one bottle of HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. Then improvement was rapid, until it effected a perfect cure." Mrs. J. A. CARL, Reynoldsville, Pa.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache.



DR. KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure. Rheumatism, Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflammation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver, Impaired digestion, gout, biliousness, headache, SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, La Grippe, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood, Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility. Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size. "Invalids' Guide to Health"—Free—Consultation free. DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

READY RELIEF.

NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

It surpasses all other remedies in the wonderful power which it possesses of curing

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Colds, Congestions, Inflammations, Lumbago, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, or any other Pain, a few applications act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

Thirty to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Seasickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Chills and Fever.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

BURNED THE STOCKADE.

Trouble Between Miners and Convicts in Tennessee.

A Prison Destroyed and the Inmates Sent Away.

A Nashville (Tenn.) dispatch says that the scenes enacted at Briceville, Coal Creek and Oliver Springs one year ago when the free miners rose up in arms against convict labor and, capturing the prison stockade, applied the torch to them, have been repeated at Tracy City, the stockade at the branch prison there being burned. In this case the convicts were not released, but the 390 men were taken from the stockades and mines placed on board box cars and sent to Nashville. The wires were cut by the miners to prevent communication between the local representatives of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company and the home offices in Nashville, and all the engines in the railroad yards were held for a similar purpose, but the convicts were guarded.

At 5 o'clock A. M. a committee of miners awoke E. O. Nathurst, Superintendent of the mines for the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and asked him that the miners be allowed as many hours' work in each week as the convicts. Mr. Nathurst replied that he would submit the matter to the company and do what he could.

The committee then left, and Mr. Nathurst, knowing that a secret, oath-bound organization had been formed some weeks ago for purposes unknown, at once began to suspect trouble. He went to Deputy Warden Burton, and together they began to circulate among the miners, who were gathering in groups, and to try to influence them to keep quiet.

At 8:30 o'clock an organized body of 150 men, 100 of them armed, advanced on the stockade. To capture it was the work of a minute. Without undue confusion every piece of property belonging to the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company was carefully removed to a safe distance, and the convicts who were in the stockade were led out under guard.

Then the torch was applied, and at 9 o'clock the buildings were a mass of flames. The miners at once proceeded to the mines, took possession of the convicts, and loaded them in box cars. Next the telegraph wires were cut and a guard was placed over every engine in the yards to prevent it from carrying the news down the mountain.

Between Sewanee and Monteagle the convicts cut the train in two, and ten or fifteen made a break for liberty. Several shots were fired. Mat Wilson, white, was killed, and Tom Smith, colored, wounded. Six or eight made good their escape. The train was held at Cowan until orders to come on were received from Nashville.

There has been much dissatisfaction among the free miners at Tracy City because of the lease system, which allowed the bulk of the work to be done in the mine by convicts. Yet the miners at Tracy City have been among the most conservative in the State, and the company has had very little trouble with them. They have been determined to support no party or candidate in the coming election that was not pledged to the prompt abolition of the system. Governor Buchanan stated that the convicts would be brought to the main prison at Nashville and kept until a new stockade could be built, when they would be returned, as had been done at Coal Creek.

CHOLERA PATIENTS SHOT.

They Tried to Break Through the Guards at Trebizond.

The cholera is raging in Asia Minor, having been brought there by travelers from Persia. At Trebizond, the capital of the vilayet of that name, not less than 1500 persons are confined in the lazaretto, a rude enclosure outside the walls of the town. Many are restless under detention, and the other day made an effort to break through the cordon established around the lazaretto and to gain their freedom. The Turkish troops were summoned to prevent the escape.

A large force of military hurried to the scene, and the mob was ordered to disperse and return to the lazaretto. The mob refused, whereupon the troops were directed to fire. The soldiers sent a volley straight into the struggling mass, who were filling the air with cries and shouts of defiance. A number of persons fell, killed and wounded. This terrified the rioters, and the survivors returned, without further demonstration, to the lazaretto. The number of killed was eight and of wounded thirty-four.

In Northern and Central Russia the disease is increasing, and in Moscow twenty-three more factories have been closed, owing to the spread of the plague. The Grand Duke Sergius, Governor of Moscow, has surprised the people by his display of personal energy in dealing with the plague; while the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, devotes her personal attention to the relief of the sufferers.

Besides the sanitary precautions taken, prayers are offered up daily in the churches for the abatement of the pestilence, and the monks of the various monasteries may be seen going in procession and chanting hymns. The authorities are enforcing a thorough cleansing of the filthier districts of St. Petersburg, much to the disgust of the lower classes, who object to being disturbed. People who fail to obey the sanitary regulations are severely punished.

MARBLEHEAD LAUNCHED.

The Last of the Three 2000-Ton Cruisers Slips Into the Water.

Cruiser No. 11, the first large man-of-war launched in Boston since 1848, was put overboard a few afternoons ago at the Harrison Loring ship yard at South Boston, Mass.

Assistant Secretary J. R. Soley, Governor Russell, members of the Massachusetts Legislature and representatives of Boston's Board of Aldermen and Common Council were among the thousands of spectators of the launching. All the ships in the neighborhood were dressed with flags, as well as the cruiser herself.

About one o'clock all was in readiness, and as the ship started down the ways, Mrs. C. F. Allen, of Salem, broke a bottle of wine on the vessel's stem and christened her the Marblehead.

The Marblehead was constructed at the ship yards of Harrison Loring, who received the contract for building her November 11, 1889. The price agreed upon for the hull and machinery was \$674,000. The principal dimensions of the cruiser are: Length on water line, 257 feet; beam, 37 feet; draught, 14½ feet; displacement, 2000 tons; maximum horse power, 5400; speed, 17 knots.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

The Fine Arts building at the World's Fair will have a mosaic floor, the contract for which has been let at \$16,980.

ONTARIO (Canada) breeders of thoroughbred animals have already applied for space for 163 horses, 193 cattle, 278 sheep and ninety-one swine.

A SEPARATE building at the World's Fair for the shoe and leather industry exhibit is now an assured fact, as the required \$100,000 has all been raised.

A "MODEL of the figure of Lot's wife in salt" will appear in the Kansas World's Fair exhibit to represent or illustrate the salt industry of the State.

THE German exhibit at the World's Fair will contain an architectural display including drawings illustrating 200 or more of the most notable buildings in the empire.

THE New York State Board of Charities is preparing an industrial exhibit for the World's Fair of the products of the charitable, corrective, reformatory and eleemosynary institutions under its supervision.

FULLY 100,000 men, it is believed, will participate in the parade on the occasion of the dedication of the World's Fair buildings in October. The militiamen and "regulars" who will participate will number about 10,000.

AN Indiana stone quarry company is having a life-size figure of an elephant chiseled out of a solid block of stone. It will be eleven feet high and weigh thirty tons. It will be exhibited at the World's Fair.

RHODE ISLAND will present its World's Fair building to Chicago after the Exposition closes. The structure will be very picturesque in appearance, being a reproduction in part of the famous "Old Stone Mill" at Newport.

MRS. POTTER PALMER, President of the Board of Lady Managers, and Archbishop Ireland have agreed upon a plan for securing for the World's Fair an exhibit of the work of the Catholic women of the world. This project has the special approval of Pope Leo XIII.

A WHALING party is being fitted out at a Massachusetts port with a view of obtaining a live whale for exhibition in the Fisheries department at the World's Fair. If captured, the whale will be confined in a tank and towed to Chicago by way of the St. Lawrence River.

MORE than 200 panels of native woods will enter into the interior decoration of the Washington's World's Fair building. Some of them will be carved and others decorated with paintings of Washington scenery and groupings of flowers, fruits, grains, fish, game, birds, etc.

THE South Kensington Museum, London, recently paid \$30 (\$400) a yard for some lace manufactured in the south of Ireland. It is said that this is the highest price on record and that the lace is of the most exquisite workmanship. The lace will be exhibited at the World's Fair.

AN international congress of charities, correction and philanthropy will be held at the World's Fair, to consider questions relating to the care of criminals, paupers and unfortunates. The congress will begin June 13, 1893, and last one week. Ex-President R. B. Hayes has been invited to preside over its deliberations.

THE California Capitol will be represented in miniature at the World's Fair by an exhibition of pickles. The women of Fresno County will distribute 2500 pounds of raisins in souvenir boxes. A playing fountain of wine will form a feature of the viticultural display. A rose tree twenty-four inches in circumference will be one of California's exhibits.

THE New York Central Railway, in its exhibit at the World's Fair, will strikingly illustrate the wonderful improvements that have been made in railway transportation by showing a magnificent, complete vestibuled train and along side of it a reproduction of the first train of cars used in this country, the cars of which resembled old-fashioned stage coaches.

THE LABOR WORLD.

TEXAS has no legal Labor Day. A UNION of lead glaziers has been formed. THERE are gloomy prospects for the cotton trade in England.

THE typewriters of Chicago are about to organize a trades union. OVERTIME has been practically abolished in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

UNION barbers at Haverhill, Mass., have agreed not to shave non-union men.

OWING to the Homestead strike the price of structural iron advanced \$4 per ton.

THE Government is preparing to enforce the eight-hour day law on governmental contract work.

FARMERS in the West are offering as much as \$2.50 a day to men to help them harvest the grain crop.

THE composition roofers of St. Louis, Mo., gained a strike that guarantees them \$2.25 for a day's work of eight hours.

SERVANT girls in California receive on an average \$25 per month. Nurse girls are paid \$13 to \$20, and good cooks from \$30 upward.

THE latest reports to the general office of the Knights of Labor from Australia say that the Order is growing wonderfully in that country.

THE Iron Moulders' Union of North America has cast 13,635 vote in favor, and 4565 votes against, opening the World's Fair on Sundays.

THE Java Government, heretofore dependent upon compulsory labor in coffee growing, intends now to try paid labor by the contract system.

ACCORDING to Secretary Cooper, of the Iron League, the Board of Working Delegates costs the workmen of New York City \$150,000 a year.

DROUGHT sufferers from Mexico are coming into the United States in great numbers, and are offering to labor for their board or for twenty cents a day.

IN Great Britain the yearly loss in wages through ill health is about \$55,000,000, and it is estimated that forty per cent. of those who start in business fail, March being considered the slackest month for business.

THE Carriage and Wagon Makers' International Union, in session at Columbus, Ohio, provided for organizers in each State, and ordered that any person in the union who becomes intoxicated shall be summarily dismissed.

DURING the last five years the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators has reduced the hours of labor and advanced the wages of its members in 200 cities. The receipts at the general office were \$32,720.54, and the expenditures amounted to \$21,918.87.

AN insane Chinese at Hillsboro, Oregon, chopped off his right hand at the wrist. He stoically made two strokes with a hatchet before the member dropped off. The only explanation that he made was that the hand "stealed," and he wanted to rid himself of the dishonest portion of his anatomy.

LATER NEWS.

A THEORY has been advanced that the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Borden at Fall River, Mass., was done by two sailors who were convicted of rioting on the Borden's testimony.

GEORGE T. McLAUTHLIN, an assistant professor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was drowned while bathing at Lynn Beach.

A STRIKE of switchmen at the Lehigh Valley Railway Yards, in East Buffalo, N. Y. was followed by several incendiary fires. About \$175,000 worth of railroad property was destroyed.

THE American Federation of Labor and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers have issued a statement presenting the employees' side of the story of the Homestead strike. It is denied that the men are receiving the high wages generally supposed, and contributions from the public are solicited.

GENERAL N. G. DUNN, who succeeded Chester A. Arthur as Chairman of the New York State Republican Committee, committed suicide by shooting himself at Denver, Col., where he had lived for nine years, having separated from his family.

FIFTEEN persons, most of them Knights Templar returning East from Denver, were injured by a railroad smash-up near Clinton, Iowa.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN G. WARWICK, who defeated Governor McKinley, of Ohio, in the last congressional election, died the other night at the National Capital. He was born in Ireland in 1830, was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio in 1883, and had acquired a fortune in milling and mining pursuits.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has withdrawn all official support to the proposed Berlin Exposition.

ARABS have annihilated the Congo State forces on the upper Congo. Commander Hodister was captured, tortured and killed. REBEL villages near Tangier, North Africa, have been burned by the Sultan's troops.

It is officially admitted that cholera is present in St. Petersburg, and the wealthier residents are leaving the city.

SIX persons were killed and many more injured by an explosion of fireworks during a festival at Cesa, Italy.

A RICH TRAIN CAPTURED.

Mexican Brigands Make a Big Haul of Silver Sulphides.

The mail courier from Mazatlan brings information of a bold and successful robbery committed by a band of brigands near Culiacan, in the State of Sinaloa, Mexico.

A train of ten burros was on the way from the Yedras mines to Culiacan, loaded with \$50,000 worth of silver sulphides in boxes for export.

It was guarded by twenty men, who were attacked in camp by fifteen bandits. Three of the guards were killed and the others were overpowered and bound hand and foot. They were left in that condition by the brigands, who drove the mules with their precious loads into the deep recesses of the Sierra Madre Mountains. A company of Government troops went in pursuit of the robbers.

THOUSANDS IN LINE.

Grand Parade of the Knights Templar in Denver.

A grand Knights Templar parade took place at Denver, Col., at the opening of their annual convocation. Orders were issued to be in place at 9 o'clock, and at the time the commanderies were all ready. After waiting an hour three guns were fired and the head of the procession began to move. After several miles of marching the parade broke up at the Masonic Temple. The fourteen divisions formed on as many side streets and took their places as the line moved along. As the start was made at 10 o'clock with 20,000 men in line the rear end was hardly in motion two hours later.

KILLING THE COTTON.

The Boll Worm is Playing Havoc With the Texas Crop.

Reports of the boll worm continue to come from all parts of Texas. J. B. Knight brought to Salido stalks of fine looking cotton, every boll of which was destroyed. One of his neighbors offers 100 acres of cotton for \$1 an acre. Many plantations are completely ruined.

Planters at Stafford's Point are complaining of their fine cotton crops being destroyed by the boll worms.

Boll worms are playing havoc in many fields about Fletcher, and nothing can be done to stay their ravages.

SISTERS DROP DEAD.

They Had Been in a Runaway Short Time Before.

At Fairmont, Neb., Lizzie and Bertie Shultz, aged twenty and seventeen years respectively, were driving from their country home into town when the team took fright at the cars and ran away, throwing the occupants to the ground. They were assisted to a house and quickly recovered, hired a team and started home. Bertie, while putting away the horses, suddenly dropped dead. Lizzie ran to her mother and ran to the barn, when Lizzie fell prostrate almost on the body of her sister and expired.

FRANK WEISENBACH, seventeen years old, was playing with some boys on the Harrison pike near Cincinnati, Ohio. A watermelon wagon passed along. The boys slipped up behind it and Weisenbach reached in under the curtain for a melon. He suddenly uttered a scream and drew out his arm bleeding fearfully and the hand merely hanging by the skin. He fainted and fell to the ground. One of the occupants of the watermelon wagon was concealed behind the curtain and with a large knife, used in cutting melons, he chopped off Weisenbach's hand.

The Stay at Home.

Will take cold while boating, bowling and browsing around town. Use Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure for every form of throat and lung irritation. It is so subtle in its action that it permeates all the tissues of the respiratory organs. Sold by prominent druggists, 50c. Manufactured by A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

A yearly outlay of twenty millions of dollars shows America's enterprise in advertising.

One Cent a Bolt Wall Paper.

Finer, 2 cts.; Gold Embossed, 2½ cts.; Solid Gold, 4 cts. Send stamp for 100 Samples. REED, Wall Paper Jobber, Rochester, Pa.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE human system needs continuous and careful attention to rid itself of its impurities. Beecham's Pills act like magic.

SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

"German Syrup"

Bosch's German Syrup is more successful in the treatment of Consumption than any other remedy prescribed. It has been tried under every variety of climate. In the bleak, bitter North, in damp New England, in the fickle Middle States, in the hot, moist South—everywhere. It has been in demand by every nationality. It has been employed in every stage of Consumption. In brief it has been used by millions and its only true and reliable Consumption Remedy.

Young Wives

Who are for the first time to undergo woman's severest trial we offer

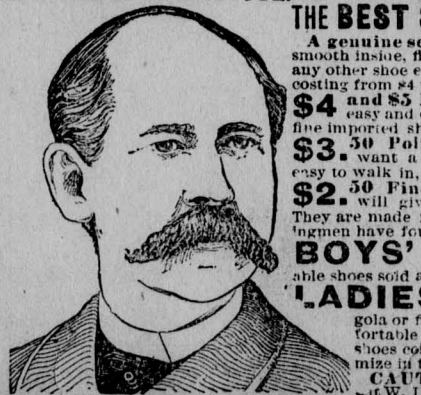
"Mothers Friend"

A remedy which, if used as directed a few weeks before confinement, robs it of its PAIN, HORROR AND RISK TO LIFE of both mother and child, as thousands who have used it testify.

"I used two bottles of MOTHERS FRIEND with marvelous results, and wish every woman who has to pass through the ordeal of childbirth to know if they will use MOTHERS FRIEND for a few weeks it will rob confinement of pain and suffering, and insure safety to life of mother and child."

Mrs. SAM HAMILTON, Montgomery City, Mo. Sent by express, charges pre-paid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Book to Mothers mailed free. BRADFORD REGULATOR Co., Atlanta, Ga.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.



ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue, W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment.

UNLIKE ANY OTHER

ORIGINATED IN 1810. TENSE OF IT! ALMOST A CENTURY. Every traveler, Every family should keep it at hand, for the common ills of life liable to occur to any one. It is Soothing, Healing and Penetrating. Once used all-ways wanted. Sold everywhere. Price 5c. per bottle. Full particulars free. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

RISE IN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Faints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

N. Y. N. U. - 33

IF YOU OWN CHICKENS

YOU WANT TO PAY THEIR WAY

even if you merely keep them as a diversion. In order to handle Fowls judiciously, you must know something about them. To meet this want we are selling a book giving the experience of a practical poultry raiser for (Only 25c. twenty-five years. It was written by a man who put all his mind, and time, and money to making a success of Chicken raising—not as a pastime, but as a business—and if you will profit by his twenty-five years' work, you can save many Chicks annually,



"Raising Chickens." and make your Fowls earn dollars for you. The point is, that you must be able to detect trouble in the Poultry Yard as soon as it appears, and know how to remedy it. This book will teach you. It tells how to detect and cure disease; to feed for eggs and also for fattening; which fowls to save for breeding purposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable. Sent postpaid for twenty-five cents in 1c. or 2c. stamps.

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BEST IN THE WORLD. Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting three boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. GET THE GENUINE. FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

RIPIANS TABLETS regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effective. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Puffiness, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Menstrual Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Furred Feeling, and every symptom of disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking TABLETS after each meal. Price, by mail, 3 boxes for \$1.00. Address THE RIPIANS CHEMICAL CO., 305 Spruce St., N.Y. Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.

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Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use PISO'S Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere, 25c.

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\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, that will not rip, fine calf, seamless smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from \$4 to \$5.

\$4 and \$5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at these prices. They equal fine imported shoes costing from \$8 to \$12.

\$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

\$2.50 Fine Calf, \$2.25 and \$2 Workingmen's Shoes. Will give you more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workmen have found this out.

\$2 and \$1 Youths' \$1.75 School Shoes are the best shoes sold at these prices.

LADIES' \$3 Hand-sewed, \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The \$3 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from \$4 to \$6. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

CAUTION.—Beware of cheap substitutes shoes with "W. L. Douglas" name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made in Brockton, Mass.

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ONE YEAR.....	\$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....	.50
THREE MONTHS.....	.25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Mount Union.

Lex Davis, of Tyrone, visited in this place over Sunday.

The thermometer registered 100 degrees in the shade last week.

Nearly 800 tickets were sold at this station on Sunday for Camp.

John B. Black, of Philadelphia, visited friends in town on Saturday.

Chas. B. Thompson, of Bedford, is visiting parents and friends in town.

A daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Cogley, on Friday last.

Miss Alda Gayton, who has been at Chartiers, Pa., for some time past, returned home on Friday evening last.

Mrs. Jacob Copenhagen, of this place, while engaged in some work in her garden tripped and fell, injuring herself severely.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Thompson, of Salina, Kansas, arrived in town on Wednesday last on a visit among relatives and friends.

Mrs. Ada L. Glover, of Pueblo, Colorado, arrived in this place on Tuesday last on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Smelker.

A. S. Welch, of this place, was one of the congressional conferrees for this county and its candidate, Thos. S. Johnston, at the convention held in Lewistown last week.

Victoria, aged 18 months, a daughter of Geo. and Pauline Nevell, of this place, died on Thursday last. The funeral was held on Friday. Interment in the Odd Fellows' cemetery.

The remains of Grace, a two-year-old daughter of Wm. Pyles, of Huntingdon, were brought to this place on mail, Wednesday evening last and interred in the Odd Fellows' cemetery. Rev. N. A. McDonald officiated.

F. H. Harrison, of this place, is one of the three senatorial conferrees chosen from this county together with a similar number from Franklin county, to select a candidate for State senator. The conference is being held at Newport.

D. E. Shaver and H. W. Harrison, of this place, members of Co. A, 5th Reg., N. G. P., who have been on duty at Homestead since the 1st of July, arrived home on Tuesday evening last and were accorded a hearty welcome by numerous friends who were gathered at the station.

Alex. Maxwell, Dr. W. A. Hunter and Mrs. Henrietta Bell have completed neat brick walks around their respective residences or properties owned by them. We hope in a few years to see our town paved entirely, thus removing the abominable board walks, which are a menace to the reputation of a town and a menace to the limbs of pedestrians.

Mill Creek.

B. S. Landis circulated among his many friends on Saturday.

Over one hundred tickets to Newton camp were sold on Sunday.

Miss Fannie Rhykerd, of Altoona, was the guest of her sister, Mame, over Sunday.

The families of A. M. Menald, S. A. Hughes, and Geo. Goodman are tenting at camp.

Houghton Atkinson, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday pleasantly with his cousin, E. H. Green.

Some miscreant smashed the lock off the door of the outbuilding at the schoolhouse. Any person giving information that will lead to the arrest of the person or persons will be paid twenty-five dollars by the school authorities.

At a meeting of the school board on Saturday the following teachers were elected: Primary school, Miss Flora Himes; Centre, E. U. Hamilton; Airydale, J. W. Tate; Concord, Miss Lightner; Smucker's, J. H. Tate. A teacher for the advanced school has not yet been selected.

Saltillo.

Ed. Williams is on the sick list.

A new house is being built on Church street.

Camp meeting at Cherry Grove is being well attended.

Mrs. Geo. Sleeman has been quite sick for a day or two.

Rev. Burrows held a bush meeting in Cole's valley last Sunday.

It is said the Epworth League meetings are very pleasant and profitable.

J. R. Henderson was the guest of his brother, T. R. Henderson, last week.

Geo. Bradley and family, of Huntingdon, are visiting relatives at Saltillo.

D. E. McClain, wife, daughter and sister, intend to visit Atlantic City the present week.

Mrs. Annie Fisher and family, of Manns Choice, are visiting relatives at this place.

C. Palmer is being visited by his father, mother, sister and three children, all of Fulton county.

Rev. Milton Sangaree, of Steelton, was a recent visitor to Saltillo, the guest of his brother-in-law, Henry H. Hudson.

The carousal or merry-go-round is with us, scooping up the stray dimes and nickles. It will leave the first of the week.

C. Palmer, who has been working at Hudson & Kimmel's saw mill for some time, was so unfortunate last week as to have the heel of his left foot badly lacerated by the saw.

The funeral sermon of Miss Lydia A. Ravenstine was preached in the U. B. church at this place Sunday a week by Rev. Smith. Miss Ravenstine's death was due to the effects of grip. She was aged 20 years.

Jas. Lightner, of this place, has preached several sermons at the Saltillo tabernacle. Quite a crowd gathered to listen to the speaker at each preaching. It is hoped the good talks will decrease the sportive crowds that usually gather there Sunday afternoons.

Trough Creek.

Mr. Chilcott's condition remains about the same as does Mrs. Bumgardner.

Mrs. C. M. Glasgow and daughter came down from the Mountain City last week as did Miss Margery Greenland.

Mr. Steffey, one of the well borers, was in the valley the past week putting in pumps for Mr. Chilcott and Mr. Glasgow.

Andrew Dumm has a bicycle of which he is quite proud. He is certainly learning quite fast to handle the tricky "critter."

Judging from the amount of calves that are hauled to Huntingdon one would think that cattle would become scarce after while.

The Smith Bros. have commenced threshing and are making a clean sweep as they come down the valley. They had a slight break in their machine which they say is the first in five years.

Dr. B. F. Chilcott, of Osborne, Kansas, with his wife and daughter, arrived at the old homestead the past week. It looks like old times to see Frank on the road. He is looking well.

Union township has had another fire. This time it was the house belonging to the heirs of Ezra Greenland and occupied by Albert Greenland, the man who is so crippled with rheumatism that he is compelled to go on crutches. It burned on last Saturday at noon and is supposed to have caught from a defective flue. Mr. Greenland not being able to do anything could only look at it burning. Mrs. Greenland succeeded in getting out a couple of trunks and a sack of flour. By the time any assistance arrived it was so far gone that nothing could be gotten except the clothing of one bed, a table and cook stove, the stove somewhat broken. For the present the family is at Barton Greenland's. The house was insured, but not the contents.

Latta Grove.

Enjoying the cool breeze.

Our farmers are getting ready for seeding.

Prof. D. B. Showalter, of La., is visiting the family of David Dell.

The sound of the steam thrasher is heard in this valley.

L. R. Smith made a flying trip to Smith Valley on Saturday and Sunday last.

Mrs. Harriet Hanawalt, who has been

very ill for some time past, is slowly improving.

Quite a large number of our people are attending camp at Newton Hamilton.

Wesley Hanawalt after spending several weeks with friends at this place returned to Huntingdon.

The examination held at Cassville by Supt. Rudy on the 11th inst. was generally satisfactory. The following teachers were elected: Cherry Grove, Miss Evans; Locust Grove, J. O. Smith; Latta Grove, Mr. Wible; Garfield, Bert Smith; Washington, C. Drake; Curtin, Rena Smith.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Aug. 13.

Population 437.

The hospital is empty.

Last Consecutive number, 978.

The smaller brick kiln is now ready for refilling.

The painters are still at work on chair shop No. 2.

The officers' receive their regular monthly pay to-day.

Officer Bookhamer has an extra force of men unloading coal this week.

Steward Lang reports putting up three more barrels of pickles this week.

The board of managers held their regular monthly meeting yesterday.

Deputy Superintendent Smith received a fine pair of ponies on Saturday last.

Since our last issue there has been sixty visitors entertained by Usher Sutton.

Deputy Superintendent was absent from the Reformatory on Tuesday on business.

Officers Walton and Warsing have their men at work cleaning out the big reservoir.

New tomatoes were served us for the first time this season on Thursday evening.

The hired carpenters are putting the transoms over the room doors of the officers quarters.

The new outhouse erected by officer Bowman's men last week was tinned since our last issue.

The plumbers are making the necessary water connections with the new cell house building between Ward A and C.

W. F. Kyle of the afternoon detail leaves tomorrow for home where he will spend his vacation of five days.

Officer Gerlock has been employed the largest part of this week making repairs on an engine in the dynamo room.

The carpenters have erected a new shed over the door of tower No. 2. They have also made some general repairs about the stable.

Mr. Cochran, the newly appointed member of the board of managers telegraphed his inability to be present at the meeting yesterday.

The officer in charge of the erection of the new cell house D reports having received five carloads of stone and three barrels of cement since our last issue.

The gleaner of news while on his rounds dropped into the laundry and found that the boys had finished their work still earlier this week and were rustivating.

We are very glad to welcome Officers S. C. Peightal and E. K. Roop back from Homestead. They reported in good health, somewhat sunburnt by exposure—glad to get home again and like "good soldiers" and patriots willing to do their duty. We trust it may be many long days before they will again be needed for such duty.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

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CREAM.

Fisher's

Ice Cream

Is Pure.

Try It.

Prices Reasonable.

Wholesale or Retail.

Address:

G. W. FISHER,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

-GREAT- REDUCTION -SALE!-

Beginning with May 20th,

-AND TO-

Continue for 30 Days.

Just received within thirty days

Two Car Loads of Wagon.

A nice lot of BUGGIES, CARTS, AND

SPRING WAGONS.

A car load of 75

Slky & Walking Cultivators

135 Spring-Tooth Harrows

received this Spring I have yet on hand 17 which must be sold.

One Car Load 60 OSBORNE MOWERS.

One Car Load OSBORNE BINDERS.

One Car Load BINDER TWINE, Just received.

Of my Spring stock of

Eighty-Seven Plows,

I have yet on hand 21, mostly Oliver, that must go way down for cash. 60 Hay Rakes, namely: Tiger, Thomas, Taylor, Osborne, and Champion. Local shipments of small goods arriving almost every day. A full line of small implements constantly on hand.

Rough and worked Lumber,

shingles, Pickets, Lath, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Lead, Oil, Etc. Etc.

My motto is: "Pin the prices to the bottom at opening of season, not at the close." All correspondence promptly answered. Telephone connection.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

A. S. WELCH,

Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

-MANUFACTURERS OF-

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar,

Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing,

etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Bill and Lumber Yard.

THE RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. A reliable remedy for Biliousness, Blotches on the Face, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Colic, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Liver Trouble, Diabetes, Disordered Stomach, Dizziness, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Flatulence, Female Complaints, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Hives, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Troubles, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Nausea, Nettle Rash, Pains, Rush of Blood to plexion, Salt Rheum, Sick Headache, Skin ach, Tired Feeling, Water Brash and every case that results from impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of their functions by the stomach, liver and intestines. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one tabule after each meal. A continued use of the Ripans Tabules is the surest cure for obstinate constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. 1 gross \$2, 1/2 gross \$1.25, 1/4 gross 75c., 1-24 gross 15 cents. Sent by mail postage paid. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, New York.



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Conon Farrar's Latest and Greatest Book.

Illustrated with Magnificent Reproduction of

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In The Original Oil Colors.

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Half a million already sold.

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Having purchas the well equipped binding establishment of the Brethren Publishing Company, I am prepared to do all kinds of binding substantially and at reasonable prices. Pamphlets, magazines, files, etc., solicited. Old books rebound and made good as new. Orders may be left at the MAPLETON ITEM office where samples of work can be seen.

J. WM. KING,
Opposite Opera House, Huntingdon, Pa.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE ITEM

LOCAL NOTES.

—The county bridge at this place is badly in need of paint.

—Mrs. Ann Elias, of Philipsburg, is visiting among relatives in this county.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Wright took their departure this morning for Chicago.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

—Jacob H. Miller, of Altoona, spent a portion of the past week among friends in this vicinity.

—A common cold should not be neglected. Downs' Elixir will cure it. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Rev. S. B. Evans, of Williamsport, spent a few hours with Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Evans in Mapleton on Monday.

—J. E. McConahy and daughter, Miss Bertha, arrived home Monday evening from a ten-day's sojourn at New Jersey resorts.

—Arnica & Oil Liniment is very healing and soothing, and does wonders when applied to old sores. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—A new Camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America will be instituted at Latta Grove, this county, this evening. It will be No. 662.

—Mapleton is now represented in the League of American Wheelmen, L. M. Speer having recently become a member of that organization.

—William Gurd, of Rees Tannery, West Virginia, arrived in Mapleton last Thursday and is enjoying himself among friends and former neighbors.

—Three cans of any of the following articles for 25 cents at B. O'Connor & Son's: pumpkin, beans, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, and apples.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Theme: "The Devil and his Doings in this Community."

—Quite a number of dogs succumbed to the canine poisoner. Among the number was a fine beagle pup belonging to Archie Dell, whereat Archie is wroth.

—Prof. D. B. Showalter, of Cheneyville, Louisiana, who is spending his vacation in this county, circulated among friends in Union and Cass townships last week.

—Mrs. M. M. Onkst, of Hollidaysburg, arrived in Mapleton last Friday and will spend a short time with her brother Albert White. Mr. White's condition continues precarious.

—The Methodist Protestant church in Cassville, which has been undergoing repairs, will be re-opened on Sunday, Aug. 21. Rev. W. H. Gladden, the noted evangelist, will be present on that day.

—The Speer white sand company want twenty men to go to work next Monday night. Steady employment and good wages. Swope & Gayton will also give employment to about twenty men. There are no idle men in this community.

—The motto of the proprietors of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters is, "the greatest good to the greatest number," and so sell a large bottle of a valuable remedy for the small price of 25 cents, and warrant every bottle to give satisfaction or money refunded. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—D. E. McClain, the Saultville hardware merchant, is having a big trade for this time of year. He keeps a large and well-assorted stock of goods on hand and sells at low prices. Anything in the hardware and furniture line can be bought of him. Get his quotations on farming implements.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Mayhood, Misses Ella and Josephine Hodges and William Hodges, of Philadelphia, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Campbell and Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Campbell during the past week. Dr. Campbell and Mr. Hodges returned home Monday evening from a trip to Pittsburgh.

—To poach eggs in a ball is a knack known to clever cooks. The water is heated to boiling, and then rapidly stirred till a small whirlpool is produced, in the hollow heart of which maelstrom the egg is cleverly dropped. The motion of the water sets the white instantly into a circular covering for the unbroken yolk.

—It might be interesting to the citizens of Mapleton to know that there are seven plate glass factories in Pennsylvania. They are at Creighton, Tarentum, Ford City, Butler, Irwin, Charle-roi and Cochran, and what is more to the interest of our citizens in the matter is that they are all being supplied with No. 1 sand from Mapleton.

—John S. Bare, captain of one of Pennsylvania's brag militia companies, and who will be one of Huntingdon county's representatives in the next legislature, was in town on Monday enroute to the top of Jack's mountain where he has recently had a steam saw-mill set. His lumber business will add somewhat to the business of this place.

—A valuable cow belonging to Mrs. J. D. Sloan was killed on Bridgeport siding last Thursday. It is the custom for local freight to start the cars for Speer's Juniata works and Swope & Gayton's ballast quarry at the Empire works and quarry employees ride them down. This was done last Thursday and just as the cars were opposite the Juniata works Mrs. Sloan's three cows came out from behind the east end of the works. The cars could not be stopped and one cow was killed another seriously injured and the third received slight injuries. No one can be blamed for the unfortunate occurrence.

—Having occasion to pass through the Tuscarora Valley from Port Royal to East Waterford last Wednesday we had opportunity to view the progress made on the New Tuscarora Valley Railroad. The grading is nearly completed the entire length of the road and the laying of the track will shortly be commenced. The company expects to have six miles laid by the middle of September and the balance will be finished before cold weather sets in. This line will develop a good country and be quite a convenience to the people of that fertile valley. Port Royal will also be greatly benefited by the road.

Frank Foster Killed.

Frank D. Foster, son of George P. Foster, of Smith Valley, was killed at Newton Hamilton by fast line east, about two o'clock Sunday morning, August 14th. As to how the accident occurred quite a number of stories are in circulation. A gentleman who was at the scene of accident soon after it occurred informed us that a party of young men, among whom was Mr. Foster were camping for the night at the first crossing below Newton Hamilton. Soon after midnight the fire got low and they walked up to Kinsloe's store for kindling. Procuring a box they started to return. A west bound freight was approaching and Frank stepped to No. 1 track, the others getting off or on No. 2 track. Fast line came east on No. 1 track and struck him. He was carrying the box at the time. Another account says he was accompanying Mrs. David Johnston's sons to their home east of Newton Hamilton where he intended spending the night. His skull from the eyes up was crushed and his shoulders and back were badly injured. Death must necessarily have been instantaneous. The remains were brought to Mapleton on way passenger on Sunday, prepared for burial and removed to the home of his parents. They were interred in the cemetery at the U. B. church Monday afternoon, Rev. D. H. Campbell officiating at the services. The young man was aged 21 years, 9 months and 14 days. The bereaved friends have the sympathy of the entire neighborhood.

Col. R. F. Haslett.

Col. Robert Foster Haslett died at his residence, the Keystone hotel, at Spruce Creek, at 1.50 o'clock A. M., Thursday, August 11th, aged 78 years, 5 months and 3 days.

The Spruce Creek correspondent of the Tyrone Times furnishes the following concerning Mr. Haslett:

"The deceased was born at the old homestead, near Allenville, Mifflin county, March 8, 1814. Moved to Graysport, now Spruce Creek, April 5, 1842, and was engaged in the hotel business at that place up to the present time with an interval of only two years. He also kept the Columbia House, in Philadelphia, in the year 1853. He was a colonel of the state militia for a number of years and was well known in the central portion of the state. Mr. Haslett was the first postmaster of Graysport, and during his term of office the name was changed to Spruce Creek.

The following members of the family are left to mourn his loss: Esther, his wife; John M., of Chicago; Henrietta, wife of P. H. Mor, in Humbertstone, Ontario, Canada; Jennie E., wife of the late W. A. Jacobs; James A., of Ramey, Pa., and Martin S., of Roanoke, Va. The children were all home during his last illness and tenderly watched over him in his last hours. Death was almost painless and he was willing to enter the great beyond and only awaited the Master's will to call him hence. Thus another of our ancient land marks has gone. Peace to his ashes."

Fire at Huntingdon Reformatory.

An attempt was made Sunday evening to destroy so much of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory located at Huntingdon as was inflammable. The main structure is built of brick, iron and cement and can not be burned. A Huntingdon correspondent under date of August 14th furnishes the following particulars to the Altoona Tribune:

"Two months ago an unsuccessful attempt was made by an inmate of the Huntingdon Reformatory to destroy the new three-story building used as a brush factory. To-night a more successful attempt was made and now the brush factory and the three-story building used as a carpenter shop are in ruins. At 6 o'clock flames were discovered issuing from the southern end on the third floor. So quickly did the flames spread that before the alarm could be given the entire structure was enveloped in flames. The brush factory contained highly inflammable material.

"The outlook at this phase was dreadful to contemplate. The seething furnace of flames lighted up the whole town, a mile distant. Every moment the fire threatened to communicate with the main building in which 450 inmates were locked in cells. The reformatory was for a time at the mercy of the flames. The main reservoir was almost entirely empty of water and the only hope of succor lay in the assistance of the Huntingdon fire department. Before the firemen arrived, however, the three-story building adjoining the brush factory, which was used as the carpenter shop, took fire and with its valuable contents was totally destroyed.

"The steamers were placed on the river bank, and after a long delay in laying the hose through the main buildings, several streams of water began to pour on the already ruined industrial buildings. The western and southern walls were badly damaged and the frame stables barely escaped destruction. Once the cornice and roof of the hospital and school building, attached to the main buildings, were in flames.

"During the fire a perfect pandemonium prevailed among the 450 inmates. The inside guards could do little to suppress the frantic cries and yells of a portion of the frightened prisoners, while others of less personal fear shouted and whistled in demoniacal glee.

"The brush factory was operated by the Consolidated manufacturing company of Philadelphia and employed 120 of the inmates. They had recently placed twenty-seven new machines in the works. This company's loss on stock and machinery will reach \$20,000, on which there is an insurance of \$7,000. The company's loss is total even including their books. The loss on the two buildings, which were 200x50 feet, will aggregate \$20,000. They were insured for \$10,000.

"After the firemen arrived Deputy Superintendent Smith, in the absence of Superintendent Patton, assumed complete control and to him is due the credit of saving much of the state's property. There is not a shadow of doubt that the fire was the malicious work of inmates. It is believed that a lighted match was thrown among the inflammable material on the second floor. This is the most serious blaze that the reformatory has ever sustained.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Large bottles 50c. and \$1.00.

—Last seashore excursion to-morrow.

Republican Congressional Conference

The republican conference for the 18th congressional district was called to order at the court house, Lewistown, on Tuesday evening of last week. D. P. Higgins, of Union county, the district chairman, who was selected to fix a time and place for the conference, was elected chairman by acclamation. Howard E. Butz, of Huntingdon, and N. C. Trout, of Fulton, were elected secretaries.

The following conferrees were present:

FRANKLIN—John A. Seiders, Jacob Pensinger, R. J. Boyd, John S. Youst, Dr. Daniel McClay, John W. Deardorff.

FULTON—S. E. Buckley, A. L. Lehman, N. C. Trout.

HUNTINGDON—Howard E. Butz, Thos. S. McCahan, A. S. Welch, Samuel H. Irvin, T. J. C. Ripple.

JUNIATA—S. R. Robinson, J. L. Barton, F. M. M. Pennell, John S. Graybill.

MIFFLIN—E. Conrad, R. H. Lee, H. O. Lantz, John M. McDowell.

SNYDER—S. A. Wetzel, George G. Wagon-seller, Levi Kepler, J. A. Lombard.

UNION—B. K. Focht, H. E. Gutelius, A. Scott Sheller, D. P. Higgins.

The roll was called and the conferrees all appeared to be present.

On motion it was agreed to place the several candidates for congress in nomination. Jacob Pensinger named Thad. M. Mahon, of Franklin; S. L. Buckley, Dr. W. L. McKibben, of Fulton; Howard E. Butts, Thomas S. Johnston, of Huntingdon; F. M. M. Pennell, L. E. Atkinson, of Juniata; H. O. Lantz, Horace J. Culbertson, of Mifflin; J. A. Lombard, A. W. Potter, of Snyder, and B. K. Focht, G. Barron Miller, of Union.

It was agreed that the chairman of each county delegation announce the vote of the delegation on all matters before the conference.

A ballot was then ordered, with the following result: Mahon 6, McKibben 3, Johnston 5, Atkinson 4, Culbertson 4, Potter 4, Miller 4.

Adjourned until 9 A. M. Wednesday.

At the opening of the session Wednesday morning the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, that this congressional conference be not adjourned, unless from hour to hour, until the nomination is made.

The roll was then called and twenty-eight ballots were taken up to the noon hour, when the conference adjourned to meet at 2 P. M. In the twenty-eighth ballots no candidate received over ten votes in a single one. There was considerable complimenting, but that was all.

In the afternoon eleven ballots were taken and the conference adjourned until 8 o'clock. In the evening thirteen more ballots were cast, making a total of fifty-two, when another adjournment took place until Thursday morning.

Thursday morning eighteen additional ineffectual ballots were taken, making seventy in all, and the conference adjourned until one o'clock. Upon re-assembling but one vote was taken, which resulted in the nomination of Thad. M. Mahon, being on the seventy-first ballot, the counties voting as follows: For Mahon, Franklin 6, Fulton 3, Juniata 4, Mifflin 4, and Union 4, a total of 21. Snyder stuck to Potter with 4 votes, and Huntingdon to Johnston with 5 votes.

The nomination was then made unanimous and Messrs. Lee, of Mifflin, Pennell, of Juniata, and Buckley, of Fulton, were appointed a committee to notify the successful candidate and conduct him before the conference. Upon entering the court house, escorted by the committee and accompanied by all the contestants for the nomination and a number of friends, Mr. Mahon was received with applause and he made an eloquent little address thanking the conferrees for the honor bestowed upon him and endorsing the principles of the Republican party.

Messrs. Culbertson, Atkinson, Potter, Johnston, McKibben and Miller, the late candidates, were then called upon in the order named, and without exception endorsed the selection of Mr. Mahon, eulogized the principles of the Republican party and promised earnest support of the candidates. W. McK. Williamson, of Huntingdon, was also called out for a speech after the list of candidates had been exhausted, and all the addresses were received with marks of approval that revealed general satisfaction and much enthusiasm over the work of the conference.

George W. Wagon-seller, of Snyder, was elected district chairman to arrange for future conferences.

It is Entirely Too Hot

to go into details concerning the goods that we have in stock, but we would say that we are still headquarters for all kinds of goods in their season.

Now is the Time

that you want light Satteens, Challies, Lawns, Etc., for dress goods, a good Fan to keep you cool, and such eatables as Rice, Tapioca, Oatflake, Etc. You can get them right here.

You Can Get

more substantial articles, in fact anything you want. If we haven't got what you want we can get it for you on short notice. Thanking you for your patronage, I am, Yours to Please,

A. B. Gillam.

I am Getting Ready for a

CLEARING-UP SALE.

Which will begin August 3d.

If you want Bargains in Summer Goods call in first, and of course you will get the pick.

Drees Gingham and Challies from five cents up.

Oxford Ties can be worn for two months yet, and so it is with Slippers, but I have decided to close them out at 20 per cent. reduction.

We have lately received a large invoice in Boys' Clothing, which we will sell at astonishingly low prices. Suits as low as \$1.25.

Quite a lot of things when we come to cleaning up, which we will sell at a bargain.

All Summer Goods MUST GO.

Summer Goods.

Ginghams, Challies.

Oxford Ties, Slippers.

Boys' Clothing.

Etc., Etc.

T. M. Logan.

The Brighter Day.
When dreary weather, cold and wet,
Produces "blues" and melancholy,
Look back o'er life and don't forget
That most of it was bright and jolly.
There never was a day of rain
But sunshine followed soon thereafter,
And gloomy mood or aching pain
Gave way to health and merry laughter.
The bells of Time
Will ring their chime
Of mingled joy and sorrow;
Yet the refrain
In hopeful strain,
Speaks sweetly for tomorrow.

When clouds of darkness hang their pall
Before the future you're exploring,
With patience wait for them to fall,
In faith their threatening looks ignoring;
Their "silver lining" soon will show
As Fortune's breezes blow them over,
And just beyond the rosy glow
Will light your pathway through the clover.
The ringing bells
Have tolled their knells,
And now proclaim with pleasure
A sunny day
That's come to stay,
Filled high with precious treasure.
—[George E. Bowen.]

The Lighthouse Keeper's Daughter.
BY MARLTON DOWNING.

Hyppolite, the Insurgent General of Hayti, was making brave headway against Legitime, the oppressor. The patriot forces, or rebels as they were then termed, had gradually hemmed the national army within the precincts of Port-au-Prince, the capital, but the navy was yet free to cruise along the coast and harass the towns and villages of the enemy. Seven well-armed vessels comprised the fleet. This squadron, however, failed to have everything its own way on the high seas, being held greatly in check by Hyppolite's two men-of-war, the Mercedes and Jacque-Mal, under command of a brave American who had volunteered his services to assist an outraged people. The mode of fighting adopted by the admiral of the Patriot General was exceedingly annoying, not to say destructive, to Legitime's fleet. He could not meet force with force, and therefore was obliged to resort to strategy and artifice to accomplish his purpose. In the quiet hours of night while the Nationalist vessels were lying in port with the greater part of their seamen sleeping in their hammocks, the dauntless American on board the Mercedes would dash in among the fleet, deliver a rapid fire from the only two guns which he had, and be away again before the eyes of the drowsy Haytians were thoroughly opened, and long ere the steam in the boilers was powerful enough to move their engines, the patriots would be leagues distant, seeking a safe retreat in some of the numerous bays along the coast. Time and again Legitime's admiral essayed to crush the alien commander, but the latter always received timely warning from the people whom he was befriending at such risk to himself, and invariably succeeded in making good his escape. One night, with his two small vessels, the American was at anchor in the harbor of Aux-Cayes. His fires were brightly burning in the furnaces, and with "springs" on the cables, he was ready to slip and run at the first indication of danger. Throughout the day the wind had been blowing a gale, one of those fierce "Norther's" so common in the West Indies, but as evening approached the tempest lulled, and when the bright light on the outer reef streamed forth over the waters, a warning to approaching mariners, the weather had begun to resume its wonted tranquillity. Pierre Chapelle, the keeper, was away from his post of duty. Some said he was supporting Legitime, but those who knew the man best were aware that he was filling the position of petty officer on board the Mercedes. Yet the lantern within the old tower upon the shore was never neglected, for the delicate hands of his beautiful daughter Estelle trimmed the wicks. Several hours had elapsed since the sun went down, but the lovely Creole still remained in the turret, gazing out through the window at the surf which was still beating heavily upon the coral boulders. Suddenly she was

startled by some object striking against the pane with such force as to shiver the glass. An instant only the young girl felt alarmed, then she smiled, for she knew what had caused her momentary fright. Some bird, in its nocturnal wanderings, attracted by the glare of the beacon, had flown headlong to its death. "Poor thing!" murmured Estelle compassionately. "perhaps it is only stunned. I will descend and see." Hurrying down the short flight of stone steps the maiden issued forth into the night and went in search of the wounded bird. She found it where it had fallen; and, picking it up carefully, returned to the lantern-room. A glance convinced Estelle that the victim of its own rashness was of no ordinary species. She examined its plumage more closely, and was astonished to find a piece of thin paper firmly secured to one of the tail feathers by a fine, hair-like wire. Relieving the feathered messenger of its burden, Estelle opened the mis-sive and read,—"Legitime has learned that you are in or near Aux-Cayes, and has sent the Men-of-War, Belize and Tausant, to attempt your capture. They sailed this morning from Port-au-Prince, July 10th. A few moments, Estelle contemplated the important despatch, while the unfortunate bearer lay dead in her hand. Then it dawned upon her that the warning must reach its destination and she must speed it on, for was not her own father on board the Mercedes? And another, a young sailor, and the girl's heart gave a quick bound as she thought of the brave mariner who had asked her to be his wife when the cruel war should draw to a close. Quickly thrusting the paper into the bosom of her dress, and drawing the light lace mantle, which was suspended to her shoulders, over her dark, luxuriant hair, Estelle again descended the stairs and hastened to a sheltered cove, where a small skiff lay moored to the drooping branch of a mango tree. She loosened the painter, grasped the oars, and pushed out into the bay. As the courageous girl rounded the low point of land the outlines of the patriots' vessels, the Mercedes and Jacque-Mal, became visible. Estelle pulled straight towards the former, but when within a few feet of the craft which she sought, her way was checked by the challenge—"Qui va la?" But only for an instant did our heroine hesitate, then she recognized the voice of her betrothed. "Francois Maniquat! It is I, Estelle!" she exclaimed joyfully. "Where is your American commandant! I have a message for him. He is in danger." "Danger, mademoiselle?" was asked, in a voice that to Estelle bore a strong foreign accent. "What new danger threatens us?" Ere the girl could answer, her boat touched the side-steps, and assisted by Francois Maniquat she climbed to the deck, where she was confronted by a tall, fine-looking man, wearing a long, broad-bladed sword, and with two glittering revolvers thrust into his belt, while his attire was a combination of naval and civic costume. "This, monsieur," returned the maiden, placing the paper in the American's hand, "was brought to the lighthouse tower to-night by a poor pigeon which beat out its frail life against the glass of the lantern. You will know whether it is of importance or not." The commander took the message and hurried with it to his cabin, where he remained but a moment, then reappeared and issued several orders to his men in quick succession. Turning to Estelle he grasped her hand and said with much earnestness: "Mademoiselle, you have this night performed a deed of heroism for which every patriot of Hayti should feel grateful to you. The warning sent by a friend has come to our hand just in time. Now let the Tausant and Belize of the whole of Legitime's fleet appear, we shall be ready to receive them. But you, my dear young lady, must hasten again on shore, for perchance ere long this deck will present a scene unfit for your eyes to witness.

Francois, you will see that Mademoiselle is safely escorted to her home." "Pardon, Monsieur Commandant, can you at this time afford to spare any of your force?" asked the young seaman. "Monsieur," interposed Estelle, "Francois Maniquat's duty is here with you. I came alone, and fear not so to return. An revoir!" and without further parley the daughter of the lighthouse keeper descended to her boat and pulled away in the darkness, thankful that she had not been too late to accomplish her mission. Ere Estelle reached the cove a rocket ascended from the deck of the Mercedes. It was the signal for her consort to get under weigh and put to sea, where there would be plenty of room to manoeuvre. When the girl reached her station in the lantern-tower she saw the two vessels of the patriots move slowly out of the harbor. An hour later the boom of a gun reached her ears, followed by another, and she knew that the battle had begun. Oh, how she prayed for the success of her friends. All through the night the brave girl remained at her post of observation. Occasionally she caught sight of the streaming trail of fire from a rocket as one vessel signalled to another, while the boom of a cannon was almost incessant. As morning approached, everything became quiet, and she knew that the struggle had been decided. But who are the victors. When the sun arose, Estelle descried the smoke of two steamers close down upon the horizon. Slowly the vessels drew in towards the land, and ere long the Mercedes and Jacque-Mal, battered and torn from their recent fierce encounter, rounded the outer reef. As they passed the lighthouse tower each discharged a gun and dipped their colors in respectful salute to the heroine who had brought them the timely warning. It had come none too soon, for scarcely was the American clear of the harbor ere he saw the Belize and Tausant coming down upon him under a heavy press of steam. The fight had been a dodging one, but the superior seamanship of the Insurgent Admiral asserted itself, and although he did not effect the capture of either of the enemy, he succeeded in sending them back to Port-au-Prince in a very dilapidated condition. Two months later victory rested on the banners of Hyppolite, and after the vessels of the vanquished had been turned over to their American ally, the lighthouse keeper, Pierre Chapelle, and his young shipmate, Francois Maniquat, asked leave to return to Aux-Cayes, where a happy and joyful wedding took place, joining the sailor who had taken part in the memorable strife and the brave girl who had carried the warning in time to save the infant fleet of the patriots.—[Yankee Blade.]

How a Newsboy Collected a Bill.
There is a South Side boy who is bound to be a Napoleon in finance if he lives. His age is 14, and a little while ago he ran a newspaper route. A certain South side doctor was his customer, and when the physician's bill reached \$1 the boy presented it. It was hard to collect. The boy called several times, but the doctor never had the dollar. The physician moved away and the lad lost sight of him for a time, but finally located him on the West Side and renewed his attacks. At last one day he told his mother he would make one more effort, and then if that were not successful he would give it up. Accordingly he went to the doctor's office and found the doctor out. But inside the door hung the customary slate. On it the boy wrote, "Call at — street, William Smith." The doctor called and the boy saw him coming up the street. He told his mother what he had done, and said: "Now, I will go and hide and you can show him the bill." "I will do nothing of the kind, Willie Smith," said the lady, "and you ought to be ashamed of yourself." A young lady visitor in the family thought more of the scheme and, confronting the doctor at the door, presented the bill. The professional man said that the joke was on him, paid the dollar, and went away laughing.—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.
The largest pyramid in Egypt is 438 feet high. It is said that envelopes were first used in France in the time of Louis XIV. A vocabulary of the Eskimo language has been compiled by M. Ryberg. There are 360 mountains in the United States each exceeding 10,000 feet in height. Terrapin frequently fetch \$2 apiece within ten miles of the waters in which they are most abundant. A parrot is said to have lived in the Zoological Gardens, Regent Park, London, for 52 years without a drop of water. A violent gesture made by an Atlantic lawyer, to emphasize a remark during a speech, caused a dislocation of his arm. Many persons will not allow the rocking of an empty chair, because they say it is the forerunner of death in the family. It is now proposed to rear insects for ornamental purposes, just as plants and flowers are acclimatized in hot-houses and gardens. The heart of the poet Shelley is preserved in the house of his son, Sir Percy Shelley, at Boscombe Manor, Bournemouth, England. Miss Hannah Fairchild of Westport, Conn., has been a church member for fifty-five years, and has not missed a single service during that period. A bald eagle fixed his talons in the hair of a little girl in Johnson County, Mo., the other day, and was trying to carry her off when he was frightened away. A German paper says that Berlin has lately been suffering from a plague of rats. They come in droves into the seven wholesale warehouses of the city, and were of extraordinary size. Africa is 234 times as large as the State of New York. It is the most remarkable of all the countries as respects its animal distributions. Out of a total of 523 known species, 472 of them are to be found in no other country. The biggest tree in Northern Vermont stands on the main street of Derby Line. Its height by careful measurement is 102 feet. Three feet from the ground its circumference is exactly 20 feet, while at 5 feet it is 18 feet and 2 inches. A resident of Plumstead, Penn., has a turkey hen which is very aquatic in her habits. She recently hatched and is now caring for, fourteen ducklings. When they take to the water she wades in after them, and keeps as near them as possible. Dolls' heads of thin iron are now sold in the fancy shops in London. The heads are said to be well cast, and when enamelled and finished by a handsome head of hair, a very good-looking, if rather heavy-headed doll is the result. The bodies are made of kid as heretofore. Considerable astonishment was recently excited in a zone of Sweden and Russia, comprising the towns of Stockholm, Elisavetgrad, Pinsk, Kovno and St. Petersburg, by the appearance in the air and the eventful deposit on the ground of large clouds of powder of a peculiar appearance.

Work for the Insane.
In Great Britain and Ireland the theory is entertained that in order to treat the county insane properly, they should be given some suitable and congenial employment which will tend to keep their minds from insane subjects. The work is to be prescribed by a physician as carefully as any medicine, suiting it to each person and then watching the effect closely. Amusement and recreation are to have a place in the employment, and they are to be allotted in such a way as to call forth the interest and enthusiasm of the insane.—[Yankee Blade.]

A Blind Telegrapher.
St. Louis has a wonder in the person of Charles Reavey, a blind operator in the employ of the Bell Telephone Company. He is late of Philadelphia, and though he has never seen the telephone switchboard, nor any of the many appliances, he is said to be more expert than some experienced operators who have all their faculties.—[Boston Transcript.]

BLOODY FIGHTING.
About 500 Men Killed in a South American Revolution.
The city of Bolivar, Venezuela, has fallen into the hands of legalistas after a desperate and bloody battle. The legalistas, some 4000 men strong, were under command of Generals Hernandez and Gil. They appeared before the city early in the morning and demanded of the commander of the Government forces that he surrender. The reply was a prompt refusal. This precipitated the engagement. Hernandez and Gil at the head of their forces advanced on the position of the Government troops and attacked in the face of a murderous fire. The attack was made with desperate courage, and was resisted with equal vigor. For a time the decision was in the balance, but numbers told at last, and the governmentals gave back slowly, contesting every inch of the ground. It was not until Generals Carrera, Acosta and Laudata had been killed at the head of their troops that the governmentals broke and retired from the field in much disorder, leaving on the field nearly five hundred men dead. The legalistas, while they lost no general officers, suffered fully as much as the governmentals, losing almost five hundred men.

THE MARKETS.
Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice \$	—	@23 39
Medium, 1891, choice	1 95	@ 2 00
Pea, 1891, choice	1 95	@ 2 00
White kidney, 1891, choice	2 70	@ 2 75
Red kidney, 1891, choice	2 85	@ 2 95
Yellow eye, 1891, choice	—	@ —
Lima, Cal., per bush.	2 00	@ 2 05
Green peas, 1891, per bush.	1 70	@ 1 75
1891, bags	1 65	@ —
1891, Scotch	—	@ —
BUTTER.		
Creamery—St. & Penn., extras	23	@ 23 1/2
St. & Penn., firsts	21	@ 22 1/2
Western, firsts	21	@ 22 1/2
Western, seconds	19	@ 20
Western, thirds	17	@ 18
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	22	@ —
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	20	@ 21
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	18	@ 19
Welsh tubs, extras	21	@ 21 1/2
Welsh tubs, 1sts.	19	@ 20
Welsh tubs, 2ds.	17 1/2	@ 18 1/2
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	19	@ 20 1/2
W. Im. creamery, 2ds.	16	@ 18
W. Im. creamery, 3ds.	15	@ 15
Western Factory, firsts	16	@ 16 1/2
W. Factory, seconds	15	@ 15 1/2
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	14	@ 14 1/2
CHEESE.		
State factory—Full cream, large size white, fancy	9 1/2	@ —
Full cream, colored, fancy	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Full cream, good to prime	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Part skims, choice	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Part skims, good to prime	4 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Part skims, common	3	@ 4
Full skims	1	@ 2
EGGS.		
State and Penn.—Fresh	18 1/2	@ 19
Western—Fresh, fancy	17 1/2	@ 17 1/2
Fresh, fair to prime	—	@ —
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples—Nyack pippin, bbl.	2 25	@ 3 00
Orange pippin, per bbl.	2 00	@ 2 75
Up River, per bbl.	—	@ —
Pears, Sugar Top, per bbl.	—	@ —
Bloodgood, per bbl.	2 50	@ 3 00
Bell, per bbl.	1 75	@ 2 25
Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba 5 lb. basket	—	@ —
Western N. Y., Concord	—	@ —
Peaches, Md. & Del., crate	2 00	@ 3 00
Huckleberries, per quart	4	@ 8
Jersey per quart	—	@ —
Md. & Del. per quart	—	@ —
Blackberries, per quart	10	@ 15
Jersey, per quart	—	@ —
Gooseberries, prime green, qt.	—	@ —
Raspberries, red, Jersey, pint	—	@ —
Currents, per quart	8	@ 9
Watermelons, per 100	10 00	@ 20 00
Muskmelons, per bbl.	75	@ 3 00
HOPS.		
State—1891, choice, per lb.	—	@ 26
1891, prime	24 1/2	@ 25
1891, common to good	20	@ 24
1890, common to choice	14	@ 18
Old odds	7	@ 10
LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	—	@ 14
Western, per lb.	13 1/2	@ 14
Spring Chickens, local, lb.	14	@ 15
Small to medium	—	@ —
Roosters, old, per lb.	8	@ —
Turkeys, per lb.	10	@ 11
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	60	@ 90
Southern, per pair	50	@ 60
Geese, Western, per pair	1 25	@ 1 50
Southern, per pair	—	@ 1 25
Pigeons, per pair	30	@ 40
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.		
Turkeys—Selected hens, lb.	—	@ —
Mixed weights	17	@ —
Toms, fair to prime	—	@ —
Chickens—Phila., broilers	—	@ —
L. I. broilers	—	@ —
Fowls—St. & Penn., per lb	13	@ 13 1/2
Western, per lb.	13	@ 13 1/2
Ducks—Western, per lb	7	@ 13
Eastern, per lb	18	@ 19
Spring, L. I., per lb.	17	@ 18
Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb	—	@ —
Squabs—Dark, per doz.	1 75	@ 2 00
Light, per doz.	2 75	@ —
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes—Southern, seconds	—	@ —
Norfolk, bbl	—	@ —
Eastern Shore, per bbl.	—	@ —
L. I., in bulk, per bbl.	—	@ —
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	3 00	@ 5 00
Norfolk, per barrel	—	@ —
Onions—Western, per bbl.	2 25	@ 2 50
State, per bbl.	2 25	@ 2 50
Squash—Marrow, per barrel	75	@ 1 00
L. I., yellow, barrel	75	@ 1 00
L. I., white, barrel	75	@ 1 00
Peas, S. Jersey, 1/2 bbl. basket	—	@ —
Long Island, per bag	—	@ —
Cucumbers, Norfolk, crate	40	@ 60
Jersey, per box	—	@ —
String beans, L. I., bag	75	@ 1 00
Tomatoes, So. Jersey, crate	35	@ 40
Maryland, per bu. crate	—	@ —
GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 30	@ 4 45
Patents	4 85	@ 5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	83 1/2	@ 85 1/2
Rye—State	70	@ 75
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@ —
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	55	@ 63
Outs—No. 2 White	—	@ 43
Mixed Western	39 1/2	@ 41
Hay—Good to Choice	70	@ 80
Straw—Long Rye	—	@ 55
Lard—City Steam	7 05	@ 7 25
LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, City dressed	6	@ 8 1/2
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@ —
Calves, City dressed	8	@ 11
Sheep, per 100 lbs.	4 50	@ 5 25
Lambs, per lb.	5 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs.	6 00	@ 6 25
Dressed	7 1/2	@ 9 1/2

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Useful Suffering."

TEXT: "It behoved Christ to suffer."—Luke xxiv., 46.

There have been scholars who have ventured the assertion that the pains of our Lord were unnecessary. Indeed it was a shocking waste of tears and blood and agony, unless some great evil were to be reached. If men can prove that no good result comes of it, then the character of God is impeached, and the universe must stand abhorrent and denunciatory at the fact that the Father allowed the butchery of His only begotten Son.

We all admire the brave six hundred men described by Tennyson as dashing into the conflict when they knew they must die, and knew at the same time that "some one had blundered;" but we are abhorrent of the man who made the blunder and who caused the sacrifice of those brave men for no use. But I shall show you, if the Lord will help me, this morning that for good reasons Christ went through the torture. In other words, "It behoved Christ to suffer."

In the first place, I remark that Christ's lacerations were necessary, because man's rescue was an impossibility except by the payment of some great sacrifice. Outraged law had thundered against iniquity. Man must die unless a substitute can intercede that death. Let Gabriel step forth. He refuses. Let Michael the archangel step forth. He refuses. No Roman citizen, no Athenian, no Corinthian, no reformer, no angel volunteered. Christ then bared His heart to the pang. He paid for our redemption in tears and blood and wounded feet and scourged shoulders and torn brow. "It is done." Heaven and earth heard the snap of the prison bar. Sinai ceased to quake with wrath the moment that Calvary began to rock in crucifixion. Christ had suffered.

"Oh," says some man, "I don't like that doctrine of substitution; let every man bear his own burdens, and weep his own tears, and fight his own battles!" Why, my brother, there is vicarious suffering all over the world. Did not your parents suffer for you? Do you not sometimes suffer for your children? Does not the patriot suffer for his country? Did not Grace Darling suffer for the drowning sailors? Vicarious suffering on all sides! But how insignificant compared with this scene of vicarious suffering!

Was it for crimes that I had done
He groined upon the tree,
Amazing pity, grace unknown,
And love beyond degree.

Christ must suffer to pay the price of our redemption.

But I remark again, the sufferings of Christ were necessary in order that the world's sympathies might be aroused. Men are won to the right and good through their sympathies. The world must feel a right before it can act aright. So the cross was allowed to be lifted that the world's sympathies might be aroused. Men who have been obdurate by the cruelties they have enacted, the massacres they have inflicted, by the horrors of which they have been guilty, have become little children in the presence of this dying Saviour.

What the sword could not do, what Juggernauts could not subdue, the wounded hand of Christ has accomplished. There are this moment millions of people held under the spell of that one sacrifice. The hammers that struck the spikes into the cross have broken the rocky heart of the world. Nothing but the agonies of a Saviour's death throes could rouse the world's sympathies.

I remark again, "It behoved Christ to suffer," that the strength and persistence of the divine love might be demonstrated. Was it the applause of the world that induced Christ on that crusade from Heaven? Why, all the universe was at His feet. Could the conquest of this insignificant planet have paid Him for His career of pain if it had been a mere matter of applause? All the honors of heaven surging at His feet. Would your queen give up her throne that she might rule a miserable tribe in Africa? Would the Lord Jesus Christ on the throne of the universe come down to our planet if it were a mere matter of applause and acclamation?

Nor was it an expedition undertaken for the accumulation of vast wealth. What could all the harvests and the diamonds of our little world do for Him whose are the glories of infinitude and eternity? Nor was it an experiment—an attempt to show what He could do with the hard hearted race. He who wheels the stars in their courses and holds the pillars of the universe on the tips of His fingers needed to make no experiment to find what He could do. Oh, I will tell you, my friends, what it was. It was undisciplined, unlimited, all conquering, all consuming, infinite, eternal, omnipotent love that opened the gate, that started the star in the east, with finger of light pointing down to the manager, that arrayed the Christmas choir above Bethlehem, that opened the stable door where Christ was born, that lifted Him on the cross. Love thirsty at the well. Love at the sick man's couch. Love at the cripple's crutch. Love sweating in the garden. Love dying on the cross. Love wrapped in the grave. You cannot mistake it. The blindest eye must see it. The hardest heart must feel it. The deafest ear must hear it. Parable and miracle, wayside talk and seaside interview, all the scenes of His life, all the sufferings of His death, proving beyond controversy that for our ingratitude earth God has yearned with stupendous and inextinguishable love.

But I remark again, "It behoved Christ to suffer," that the nature of human guilt might be demonstrated. There is not a common sense man in the house to-day that will not admit that the machinery of society is out of gear, that the human mind and the human heart are disorganized, that something ought to be done right away for its repair and readjustment. But the height and depth and length and breadth and hate and recklessness and infernal energy of the human heart for sin would not have been demonstrated if against the holy and innocent one of the cross it had not been hurled in one bolt of fire.

Christ was not the first man that had been put to death. There had been many before Him put to death, but they had their whims, their follies, their sins, their inconsistencies. But when the mob outside of Jerusalem howled at the Son of God it was hate against goodness, it was blasphemy against virtue, it was earth against heaven. What was it in that innocent and loving face of Christ that excited the vituperation and the contumely and scorn of men? If He had battered them to come on, if He had laughed them into derision, if He had denounced them as the vagabonds that they were, we could understand their ferocity, but it was against inoffensiveness that they brandished their spears, and shook their fists, and ground their teeth, and howled and scoffed and jeered and mocked.

What evil had He done? Whose eyesight had He put out? None; but He given vision to the blind. Whose child had He slain? None; but He restored the dead damsel to her mother. What law had He broken? None; but He had inculcated obedience to government. What foul plot had He enacted against the happiness of the race?

None; He had come to save a world. The only cruelty He ever enacted was to heal the sick. The only ostentation He ever displayed was to sit with publicans and sinners and wash the disciples' feet.

The only selfishness He ever exhibited was to give His life for His enemies. And yet all the wrath of the world surged against His holy heart. Hear the red-hot scorn of the world hissing in the pools of a Saviour's blood! And standing there to-day let us see what an unreasonable, loathsome, hateful, blasting, damning thing is the iniquity of the human heart. Unloosed, what will not sin do? It will scale any height, it will fathom the very depth of hell, it will revel in all lasciviousness. There is no blasphemy it will not utter, there are no cruelties on which it will not gorge itself. It will wallow in filth, it will breathe the air of charnelhouses of corruption and call them aroma, it will quaff the blood of immortal souls and call it nectar.

When sin murdered Christ on the cross it showed what it would do with the Lord God Almighty if it could get at Him. The prophet had declared—I think it was Jeremiah—had declared centuries before the truth, but not until sin shot out its forked tongue at the crucifix and tossed its sting into the soul of a martyred Jesus was it illustrated, that "the heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked."

Again, "It behoved Christ to suffer," that our affections might be excited Christward. Why, sirs, the behavior of our Lord has stirred the affections of all those who have ever heard of it. It has been the art galleries of the world with such pictures as Ghirlandajo's "Worship of the Magi," Giotto's "Baptism of Christ," Holman Hunt's "Christ in the Temple," Pintore's "Agony in the Garden," Angelo's "Crucifixion," and it has called out Handel's Messiah, and rung sweetest chimes in Young's "Night Thoughts," and filled the psalmody of the world with the penitential notes of sorrow and the hosannas of Christian triumph.

Show me any other king who has so many subjects. What is the most potent name to-day in the United States, in France, in England, in Scotland, in Ireland? Jesus. Other kings have had many subjects, but where is the king who has so many admiring subjects as Christ? Show me a regiment of a thousand men in their army and I will show you a battalion of ten thousand men in Christ's army.

Show me in history where one man has given his property and his life for any one else, and I will show you in history hundreds and thousands of men who have cheerfully died that Christ might reign. Aye, there are a hundred men in this house who, if need were, would step out and die for Jesus. Their faith may now seem to be faint, and sometimes they may be inconsistent, but let the fires of martyrdom be kindled, throw them into the pit, cover them with poisonous serpents, pound them, flail them, crush them, and I will tell you what their last cry would be, "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly!"

Oh, yes! the Lord Jesus has won the affections of many of us. There are some of us who can say this morning, "Lord Jesus, my light and my song; my hope for time, my expectation for eternity." Altogether lovely Thou art. My soul is ravished with the vision. Thou art mine. Come let me clasp Thee. Come life, come death, come scorn and pain, come whirlwind and darkness. Lord Jesus, I cannot give Thee up. I have heard Thy voice. I have seen Thy bleeding side. Lord Jesus, if I had some garland plucked from heavenly gardens I would wreath it for Thy brow. If I had some gem worthy of the place I would set it in Thy crown. If I had seraphic harp I would strike it in Thy praise. But I come lost and ruined and undone to throw myself at Thy feet.

No price I bring;
Simply to Thy cross I cling.

Thou knowest all things. Thou knowest that I love Thee.

But I remark again, "It behoved Christ to suffer," that the world might learn how to suffer. Sometimes people suffer because they cannot help themselves, but Christ had in His hands all the weapons to punish His enemies, and yet in quiescence He endured all outrage. He might have hurled the rocks of Golgotha upon His pursuers; He might have cleft the earth until He swallowed up His assailants; He might have called in reinforcement or taken any thunderbolt from the armory of God Omnipotent and hurled it seething and fiery among His foes, but He answered not again.

Oh, my hearers! has there ever been in the history of the world such an example of enduring patience as we find in the cross? Some of you suffer physical distresses, some of you have lifelong ailments and they make you fretful. Sometimes you think that God has given you a cup too deep and too brimming. Sometimes you see the world laughing and romping on the highways of life, and you look out of the window while seated in invalid's chair.

I want to show you this morning one who had worse pains in the head than you have ever had, whose back was scourged, who was wounded in the hands and wounded in the feet, and suffered all over; and I want that example to make you more enduring in your suffering, and to make you say, "Father, not My will but Thine be done." You never have had any bodily pain, and you will never have any bodily pain that equaled Christ's torture. "It behoved Christ to suffer," that He might show you how physically to suffer.

Some of you are persecuted. There are those who hate you. They criticize you. They would be glad to see you stumble and fall. They have done unaccountable meanesses toward you. Sometimes you feel angry. You feel as if you would like to retort. Stop! Look at the closed lips, look at the still hand, look at the beautiful demeanor of your Lord. Struck, not striking back again. Oh, if you could only appreciate what He endured in the way of persecution you never would complain of persecution. The words of Christ would be your words, "Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from Me; but if not, Thy will be done." "It behoved Christ to suffer" persecution, that He might show you how to endure persecution.

Some of you are bereft. It is no random remark, because there is hardly a family here that has not passed under the shadow. You have been bereft. Your house is a different place from what it used to be. The same furniture, the same books, the same pictures, but there has been a voice hushed there. The face that used to light up the whole dwelling has vanished. The patterning of the other feet does not break up the loneliness. The wave has gone over your soul, and you have sometimes thought what soul, and you would tell him when he comes back; but then the thought has flashed upon you, he will never come back.

Ah! my brother, my sister, Christ has sounded all that depth. Jesus of the bereft soul is here to-day. Behold Him! He knows what it is to weep at the world's seems to me as if all the storms of the world's sorrow were compressed into one sob, and that sob were uttered in two words, "Jesus wept."

I close my sermon with a doxology: "Blessing and glory and honor and power be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb, forever. Amen and amen!"

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 21.

Lesson Text: "The Apostles Persecuted," Acts v., 25-41—Golden

Text: Acts v., 29—Commentary.

25. "Then came one and told them saying, Behold the men whom ye put in prison are standing in the temple and teaching the people." The account of the arrest, imprisonment and deliverance is found in verses 17-20. When released on a former occasion and forbidden to speak in the name of Jesus, their reply was to the effect that they must speak what they had seen and heard (chapter iv., 18-20).

26. "Then went the captain with the officers and brought them without violence, for they feared the people lest they should have been stoned." The people were benefited by the apostles' preaching and miracles and heard them gladly (verses 14-16), just as the common people heard Jesus gladly (Mark xii., 37). It was the religious rulers who did the persecuting and tried to hinder this blessing to the people.

27. "And when they had brought them they set them before the council." Jesus had told them that it would be even so (Math. x., 16, 17; John xv., 20), and the same thing is true to-day, for if a man will preach the whole truth, according to the plain, obvious sense of God's Word in the power of the Holy Spirit, he will soon find opposition from some religious rulers and worldly minded professors.

28. "Ye have filled Jerusalem with your doctrine, and intend to bring this man's blood upon us." Thus the council accused the apostles, reminding them also of the restrictions which had been placed upon them. It was good testimony to the earnest work of the apostles that they had already filled the city with their teaching.

29. "Then Peter and the apostles answered and said, We ought to obey God rather than men." If we please men rather than God we are not servants of Christ; and He Himself taught us that we cannot serve God and mammon. The friendship of the world is enmity with God, and to love the world is to forsake God (Gal. i., 10; Luke xvi., 13; Jas. iv., 4; I Tim. vi., 10).

30. "The God of our fathers raised up Jesus whom ye slew and hanged on a tree." To their face they again fearlessly accuse them of being guilty of His blood, but they testify that God has raised Him up. Compare ii., 32; iii., 15; iv., 10, 33; x., 40, xiii., 33, and see what a prominent topic the resurrection was in the preaching of the apostles.

31. "Him hath God exalted with His right hand to be a Prince and a Saviour, for to give repentance to Israel and forgiveness of sins." Exalted to be a Saviour to the very men who crucified Him if they would only turn to Him in true penitence; ready to give them even repentance as well as full forgiveness. See Isa. i., 13; xxxviii., 17; xliii., 25; Acts xiii., 38, 39.

32. "And we are His witnesses of these things, and so is also the Holy Ghost, whom God hath given to them that obey Him." Their bold and fearless testimony was that of the Holy Spirit speaking through them as Jesus had said. See Acts i., 8, and compare iv., 31. The same Spirit is in every true believer as He was in the apostles before Pentecost (John xx., 22), but our need is to be filled with the Spirit.

33. "When they heard that they were cut to the heart, and took counsel to slay them." Not only was the blood of Jesus upon them, but they were ready to bring upon them also the blood of the apostles. So likewise did they desire to do to Lazarus, whom Jesus raised from the dead (John xii., 10). The truth of God when not meekly received, makes manifest that the carnal mind is enmity against God (Rom. viii., 7).

34, 35. "Ye men of Israel, take heed to yourselves what ye intend to do as touching these men." The apostles having been sent out of the council for a little while, Gamaliel, a learned and honorable member, at whose feet Saul of Tarsus had been educated (chapter xxi., 3) thus begins to address his brethren. He seems to have had something of the spirit of Joseph and Nicodemus who also were at one time members of the council (Mark xv., 43; John vii., 50). We do not know that he ever received Jesus as the Christ, but from the wisdom and spirit of this address we may almost hope that he did.

36, 37. "For before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be somebody." He quotes two cases of deceivers who for a time had quite a following, but in each case the leaders perished and their followers were dispersed. The mark of a deceiver is that "he boasts himself to be somebody," while a true follower of the Lord seeks only to glorify God. Jesus sought neither His own will nor His own glory (John vi., 38; viii., 50), and Paul determined to know nothing but "Jesus Christ and Him crucified," his motto being, "Not I, but Christ," "Not I, but the Grace of God" (I Cor. ii., 2; xv., 30; Gal. ii., 20). If any man, be he preacher or professor, D. D. or LL. D., boasts himself to be somebody, he is very evidently not true to Jesus Christ.

38. "And now I say unto you, Refrain from these men and let them alone; for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought." He probably thought of such words as these, "The Lord bringeth the counsel of the heathen to nought; He maketh the devices of the people of no effect" (Ps. xxxiii., 10). See also Isa. viii., 9, 10, for very strong words in this connection. It is a great comfort for the true believer to know that no weapon formed against Him can prosper (Isa. liv., 17).

39. "But if it be of God ye cannot overthrow it, lest haply ye be found even to fight against God." The counsel of the Lord standeth forever, the thoughts of His heart to all generations (Ps. xxxiii., 11). My counsel shall stand and I will do all my pleasure (Isa. xli., 10). I know that whatsoever God doeth it shall be forever (Eccl. iii., 14). We hope that Gamaliel really believed in his heart that this work was the work of God.

40. "And to him they agreed—and when they had called the apostles and beaten them they commanded that they should not speak in the name of Jesus, and let them go." Why beat them if they were innocent of any crime? But Jesus had said that it would be so (Math. x., 17), and they were walking in His footsteps. Ponder, I Peter ii., 19, 20; iv., 12-16, and may the spirit cause us to esteem it a great honor to suffer for the truth.

41, 42. "Rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer shame for His name, they ceased not to teach and preach Jesus Christ." Scourged and bleeding backs, full of pain physically, full of joy inwardly. What a glorious reality is Jesus, who can enable men to take such treatment, not only without resentment, but even joyfully. See I Cor. xii., 10. How much of this spirit have we? How much can we bear cheerfully for His sake? How much do we desire His power to rest upon us? His grace is sufficient. Let us be loyal to Him.—Lesson Helper.

PEOPLE intend to do their best, but somehow they do nothing during the day they can think of without regret when they are alone at night.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Certain species of birds prefer certain trees.

The average term of life is longer among women than among men.

Most spiders have eight eyes, although some species have only six.

In France it has been demonstrated that vaccination is beneficial to horses suffering from glanders.

In Denmark they are undertaking to stamp out tuberculosis in cattle by vaccination with Koch's lymph.

An engineer has recently devised a new electrical machine by which weeds and obnoxious grasses can be destroyed.

The phonograph with a click attachment is made to announce the departure of trains in a station in St. Petersburg.

A Chicago man has recently taken out a patent for an electric pickpocket and coat-thief detector, which apparatus is intended automatically to sound an alarm bell whenever the wearer's personal property is interfered with.

The Texas, the first of the battle-ships of the new navy, which was launched at the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard recently, is equipped throughout with electric lights and carries four powerful search lights, two for use aboard and two for boat use.

A paying occupation for the blind can be found in operating switchboards in telephone exchanges. The Philadelphia and St. Louis exchanges each have blind operators on their forces, and they work switchboards as rapidly and skillfully as though their sight were perfect.

An Italian chemist, Prof. F. Comelli, has described an alloy of 400 grams of iron filings, and 200 grams of antimony that has the curious property of emitting red and white sparks when rubbed with a coarse file. He supposes that the friction ignites the antimony, the iron merely giving sufficient hardness to produce the heat.

The removal of the larynx is a difficult operation in which surgeons are slowly acquiring skill. A recent successful case was brought to notice by Prof. Wolff at the recent meeting of the Surgical Congress in Berlin, where the patient, eight months after the operation, was exhibited, and by means of an artificial larynx was able to speak and sing.

The quantity of heat wasted by slag has suggested projects for utilizing it in raising steam, but nothing practical has been attained until recently. At a mine in New South Wales the molten slag is run into the bottom of iron chambers that can withstand internal steam pressure, and jets of water are forced on the slag. In a short time the chambers are filled with steam that can be utilized in other parts of the works.

Herculite, a new French explosive, is a yellowish-gray powder, composed of sawdust, camphor, nitrate of potash, and several substances that are kept secret. It cannot be fired by sparks, flame or detonation. At a trial, a half-pound charge of the compound was inserted in a blast hole, about four feet in depth, tamped with sand and earth, and fired by a special igniter. A block of stone about thirty tons was displaced.

Thoughtlessness.

Farmer Simpson was an exceedingly mild-natured man, and would find excuses for the shortcomings of his neighbors, for the faults of his horses and in fact for every unpleasant thing that came in his way. He purchased a cow and had the greatest difficulty in keeping her in the pasture.

"She's kind of a rovin' critter, but she means well," he said, after a walk of several miles in pursuit of her.

One morning he was milking the cow, when she began to kick violently, upset the stool, sent the pail flying, and all the milk was spilled.

The farmer got up, and contemplating the ruin, said gravely to a witness of the disaster:

"Well, now, that's the worst fault this cow has."

Then after a moment's meditation, feeling that perhaps he had been unnecessarily severe, he added, "That is, if you can call it a fault; maybe it's only thoughtlessness."

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE STORY OF A SHOWER.

Little maidens One and Two,
Sewing fast, as well they may,
Little hooded cloaks of blue,
Ready to put on to-day.

Enter little maidens Three,
"Come! your losing all the fun!
Time enough for cloaks, for me,
When the rain has well begun!"

Little maidens, One, Two, Three,
Gayly playing, till at last
Just a drop or two they see—
Then the shower comes hard and fast

One and Two laugh at the rain;
As for little maiden Three,
When she scampers home again,
No drown'd rat looks worse than she!
—[New York Advertiser.

A HUGE VEGETARIAN.

The hippopotamus is a repellent, uncouth-looking animal, with an extraordinarily strong, thick hide, to which the world is indebted for that instrument of torture called the cow-hide; a pair of small eyes placed on top of its head; a large muzzle almost in direct line with the eyes; unwieldy legs, so far apart that when it walks, its feet make a distinct double track and formidable teeth and tusks. Who would imagine it was a vegetarian, and a strict one, too?—[Detroit Free Press.

407. SIGNS OF RAIN.

When flies sting sharply, and ants may be seen making haste with their tiny burdens; when the donkeys bray unusually, and the cows cluster in corners of the fields before milking time; when the pigs pick up straws and carry them about with lively interest, as if they had some business with them, or wished to learn if straws really do show the way the wind blows; when the dog is heavy with sleep, and the cat seems possessed to wash her face; when all or any of these signs are seen they are not in vain, for it is sure not to be a dry time and rain is on the way.

THREE LITTLE PRINCES.

Three very winsome children are the little princelings, Gustavus Adolphus, William and Erik sons of the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway. Their father, Duke of Gatland, is the oldest son of King Oscar of Sweden and Norway.

Although the young princes live much of their time at Tullyarn, a castle by the seaside, they, like other children, are fond of visiting their grandfather. When they come to see him the king takes great pleasure in giving them military drill, and they go through their exercises on the lawn, where the people of the neighborhood can stand outside and watch them.

Prince Erik tries to do like his elder brothers, and his going through the military drill is very cunning. The King tells them to present arms to the people, which they do amid loud cheers.

There have been some famous kings named Gustavus, so the Swedish people love the name. Should this little Prince ever become King, he will be known as Gustavus Adolphus VI. When he grows to be a man he is to be a soldier, and if he is as brave and good as his grandfather and father, he will be a great man. Before him are heavy responsibilities, and although his military drill is now play, his future work will be very hard.

His brother, Prince William, is to be a sailor. The boys go boating, fishing, and are fair swimmers. They can read, write and have taken up many other studies. They have many things to learn and must be at their work early.

Their mother was Princess Victoria of Baden, granddaughter of the late Kaiser Wilhelm I. She is a sweet, lovely woman, and she devotes herself with fond pride to her little princelings. Their grandfather is not only a king, but a poet, a soldier and a renowned writer. His family were raised from simple, obscure burghers, to the rulers of the finest kingdom in Europe.—[New York Mail and Express.

And Thus It Came About.

On the hotel piazza:

He—Do you know, Miss Alice, your voice has a silvery ring?

She—No; but I think yours has a diamond ring.—[Jewelers' Circular.

Continued from first page.

motherless head; even strong men were not shamed by their emotion. When he was able to sit up, smiling to hide his faltering, he told his story simply but with a power that melted the hardest heart among them.

And they?
The camp declares itself desolate because 'the little chap' has left it.

Dick has graduated from college, and life opens well for him. He is to be a civil engineer, and his friends argue that he will never put them to the blush for having given him his start in life in return for their lives saved at the risk of his own, while the young man, that newcomer in the camp who had been so attracted to the boy—well, the sign over the entrance to the civil engineer's office proclaims that there is a partner in the concern, and the junior partner relies most trustfully and affectionately upon him; while the frank, dark eyes of the senior partner often follow this young man with pride.—N. Y. Ledger.

Gleanings.

New Orleans has an area of 227 square miles, and covers more ground than any other city in the United States.

The largest pyramid in Egypt is 438 feet high.

The mean height of land above sea level is 2,250 feet.

A cubic inch of gold is worth, in round numbers, \$210; a cubic foot, \$362,380, and a cubic yard, \$9,797,762.

The menhaden fisheries of the United States annually yield \$2,000,000 worth of fertilizers and oil.

The first exhibit for the World's Fair is in the Chicago Custom House. It consists of thirteen enormous logs of Canadian timber.

There are over 2,000 tons of silver bars, 55,000,000 silver dollars and \$35,000,000 in gold coin stored in the Philadelphia mint.

The first wheat raised in the world was sown on the Island of Isabella in January, 1494, and on March 30 the crop was gathered.

The exact physical center of the United States is the stone at Fort Riley, Kan., which marks the grave of Major Ogden, who died of cholera in 1855.

The tallest man living to-day is said to be Chang-tu-Ling, the Chinese giant. His height is 7 feet 8 inches.

Richmond, Ind., has an organization known as the 1827 Society, composed entirely of persons born in 1827.

A Philadelphia publisher contemplates bringing out an edition of Shakespeare in words of one syllable for use in the primary schools.

Three hundred women in the United States own establishments for the raising of flowers and plants. So remunerative is this healthful, interesting and feminine industry that the wonder is more women do not engage in it.

In Libera there is neither clock nor timepiece of any sort, the reckoning of time being guided entirely by the sun's movement and position. The sun in Libera rises at 6 a. m. and sets at 6 p. m. almost to the minute all the year round, and at noon it is vertically overhead. The islanders of the South Pacific have no clocks. They have a curious timekeeper of their own. Taking the kernels of the nuts of the candle tree, they wash them and string them on the mid rib of a palm leaf. This is propped up and the top kernel lighted. As all the kernels are of the same size and substance they burn each a certain number of

minutes, setting fire then to the one below. The natives tie bits of bark cloth along the string at regular intervals to make divisions of time.

In that portion of Genesis which tells the story of Joseph, the famine, etc., we find the first historical allusion to the horse. Prior to 1066 the horses of England were never shod. Henry VIII. put a stop to the raising of inferior horses in England by having all slaughtered that were under thirteen hands high at the age of 5 years. In Japan the man of "quality" never forces his steed out of a walk; if the errand is one which demands speed the rider dismounts, ties the fore legs of his animal together and strikes of at a brisk gallop on foot.

The curious "traveling stones" of Australia are paralleled in Nevada. They are described as being perfectly round, about as large as a walnut and of an ivory nature. When distributed about on the floor, table or any other smooth surface within two or three feet of each other, they immediately commence traveling toward each other until they meet at a common center and there lie huddled up in a bunch like eggs in a nest. A single stone removed to a distance of four feet, upon being released, returns to the heap, but, if taken away as much as five feet, remains motionless. It is needless to say that they are largely composed of magnetic iron ore.

The Nile has a fall of but six inches to the thousand miles! The overflow commences in June every year and continues until August, attaining an elevation of from twenty-four to twenty-six feet above low water mark, and flowing through the "Valley of Egypt" in a turbulent body twelve miles wide. During the last thousand years there has been but one sudden rise of the Nile, that of 1829, when 30,000 people were drowned. After the waters recede each year the exaltations from the mud are simply intolerable to all except natives. This mud deposit adds about eight inches to the soil every century, and throws a muddy embankment from twelve to sixteen feet into the sea every year.

WILL CARRY VESSELS.

A Canadian Ship Canal—It Will Save 300 Miles of Travel.

At the last session of the Ontario Legislature an act was passed incorporating the Ontario Ship Railway Company. The project of this company is to build a three track railway from Toronto on Lake Ontario to Collingwood on Georgian Bay in Lake Huron for the purpose of hauling vessels between those two points.

Simply stated the plans provide for basins or docks at the terminals, which can be emptied and filled at will, and where the vessels can be floated on and off the enormous car designed to transport them. On the car the vessels will rest securely on cradles. The car itself will be drawn by six or more powerful locomotives.

The completion of the Ontario line would save 300 miles of tortuous navigation through the St. Clair River, Lake Erie and Niagara Falls. It would take directly from Lake Huron into Lake Ontario traffic which now stops at Buffalo. Vessels from Chicago to Duluth drawing twenty feet could go to Ogdensburg and down to St. Lawrence, nearly 200 miles further east than they can now go.

The length of the route is 66 miles. There are to be three railway tracks of the standard gauge 4 feet 8½ inches, with rails 110 pounds per lineal yard. It is in-

tended to transport vessels of 1,000 tons register, or, say, 2,000 tons displacement weight and 14 feet draught. The estimated cost is \$12,000,000.

It is impracticable, except at great cost, to build the railway on a straight line between the two points. There will necessarily be in the central part of the route two, and perhaps three, deflection tables for changing the direction. The grades, as ascertained from all available data, will be 33 feet per mile as a maximum, although the larger part of the route the grades will be 11 feet and 14 feet per mile. The summit to be surmounted is 670 feet above the mean level of Lake Ontario.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIAL AND FOR BUILDING FENCE.—Sealed proposals will be received until noon, August 4, 1892, by the school board of the borough of Mapleton for fencing the school grounds of said borough. Bidders will consider the material for and the building of the fence separately. Specifications can be seen by applying to the secretary. T. M. LOGAN, Sec'y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Robert McIntyre, late of Shirley township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. E. MCINTYRE, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

June 18, 1892.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified not to trespass on any lands owned by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, cutting, damaging or taking away timber, gathering berries, pilfering fruit, or any other purpose.

All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs. S. A. ANDERSON, J. M. OSWALT, A. J. WHITE, J. W. WRIGHT, MARTIN WILSON, EVA NUMER, W. T. BORING, A. W. SPOPE, GEORGE MILLER, GEORGE HALL, J. E. WALLS.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 13, 1892.

FREE EXCURSIONS TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

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By Hon. James G. Blaine, Sec. of State, J. W. Buel, the celebrated author, John Clarke Ridpath, the famous historian, and Hon. Benj. Butterworth, Secretary and Solicitor-General of the World's Fair Association. The great Quadri-Centennial History of our country, 4 complete books in one immense volume, a quartette of world-famous authors, nearly 900 quarto pages, 400 splendid Historical Illustrations and Colored Paintings, constituting a grand pictorial panorama of our country's history. Also a complete pictorial description of the great World's Fair at Chicago, with maps, charts, &c. THE GRANDEST BOOK OF THE GREATEST CENTURY. Not the creation of one author, but the combined genius of four master minds. A complete, faithful and thrilling record of our country's history from the earliest discoveries to the present time. SELLING BY THE THOUSANDS. Everybody buys. Low price, immense sales. Now is your time to make money in the book business. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED. Write for terms to agents and full particulars about free excursions to the World's Fair.

HISTORICAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Farm for Sale.

The undersigned offers at private sale the Himes farm along the Hare's Valley creek, three-fourths of a mile from Mapleton. The farm consists of

105 ACRES AND ALLOWANCES, and is well watered. Thirty-five acres are in a fair state of cultivation and most of the remainder abounds in thrifty young timber. There is on the premises a good apple orchard of young trees and also a number of cherry trees and choice grape vines. The property is well adapted to grazing or for a truck farm. The buildings consist of a LOG HOUSE 18x22 feet, a NEW FRAME BARN 28x36 feet and necessary out-buildings. There is a never-failing spring of excellent water near the house. This property will be sold at a reasonable price and on easy terms. For further particulars, call on or address. B. E. HIMES, 5-11-92, tf. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Millinery and Trimmings.

The undersigned has in stock the largest stock of Millinery, Fancy Goods and Trimmings kept in the southern part of the country. My stock is continually being replenished and I am prepared to furnish whatever my customers may wish. My prices are such that I can successfully compete with any other dealer in my line of goods. Give me a call. Mrs. K. M. HENDERSON, Saltillo, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.
For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.
For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburgh, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.
Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburgh, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.
Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.
Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.
Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.
Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburgh for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.
Leave Mapleton for Lewistown June, 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.
For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.
For Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m., 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.
Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.
Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily. Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6:35, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburgh at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburgh at 8:00 a. m., daily. Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburgh at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburgh at 8:10 p. m., daily. Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
No. 1.	Mixed.	No. 2.		No. 1.	Mixed.	No. 2.
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35				
2 22	10 42	7 56	Rockhill	6 30a		
2 47	10 58	7 55		6 56p	9 56	12 56
2 56	11 06	8 05	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
3 15	11 20	8 25	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
			Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4:00, P. M., Cook's, 4:12, Cole's, 4:25, Saltillo, 4:50, Three Springs, 4:58, Beersville, 5:11, Rockhill, 5:24, Shirley, 5:40, Aughwick, 5:47; arrive Mt. Union, 6:00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4:00, P. M., Aughwick, 4:15, Shirley, 4:23, Rockhill, 4:42, Beersville, 5:01, Three Springs, 5:23, Saltillo, 5:33, Cole's, 6:08, Cook's, 6:22; arrive Robertsdale, 6:35, P. M.

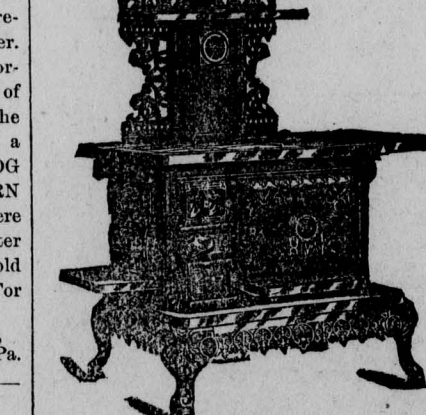
SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.		STATIONS.	EAST.	
No. 12	No. 10		No. 9	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations. A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—



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HUNTINGDON, PA.

Balm Y :- Spring

is here according to the Almanac but it has been making considerable bluster about its advent and it isn't safe to place too much reliance in the weather yet. Nevertheless, we are preparing for warmer days. We have just received a big stack of

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Gents Shoes,

Youths' and Misses'

Shoes,

Childrens' Shoes.

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